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CONSTANTINE HELD OUT AGAINST VOTE TO JOIN IN FIGHT

Majority Favored it After Allies Promised Help If King Disagreed

VENIZELOS' VIEW

Sceptical of Any Change Which Doesn't Bring About Mobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 6.—A telegram from Athens states that, in view of the silence of the representatives of the Entente, M. Kalogeropoulos sounded the French Premier, M. Briand, through the Greek Minister in Paris, regarding the conditions of the Allies' acceptance of Greece's military adhesion. M. Briand replied that, if King Constantine personally declared for Bulgaria, the Allies would aid Greece.

Hence, a majority of the Cabinet decided in favor of war. The King's disagreement caused it to resign.

Another telegram states that the real reason for the resignation of the Cabinet is that a majority of the Ministers proposed that Greece should join the Entente immediately and the King disagreed.

A telegram from Canea states that M. Venizelos, interviewed, said that he would remain sceptical of the meaning of a change of government in Athens so long as King Constantine did not order mobilisation.

The Allied forces in Macedonia are advancing from Kajmakalan to Florina. They have broken the Bulgarian defences on a wide front and reached a crescent-shaped line, which, at its extreme curve at Kenali, is within ten miles of Monastir.

Nevoljen Captured

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: We have occupied Nevoljen without loss. The enemy evacuated the town when we began to bombard it.

The enemy were inactive elsewhere on the Struma front. We took 342 prisoners in our recent operations.

Athens, October 6.—It is stated authoritatively that the Entente is determined to impose on the Government respect for its engagements with regard to the expulsion of German propagandists and the repression of the Reservist disorders.

Paris, October 6.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: The enemy are retreating before the British on the Struma front. Violent fighting is proceeding along the entire Megzili-Kenali-Gradsnica front, in the region of the River Cerna.

Our air-craft displayed great activity in bombing the enemy's railway-lines.

Occupy New Positions Before Allies' Advance

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 4.—Between the Prespa Lake and Ribdht Planga, north of Esymakanalan, the new positions were occupied in accordance with our plan.

At Onahilinina, combats occurred. North-west of the Tachinos Lake, the enemy still occupy Karados, on the left bank of the Struma.

October 5.—The enemy maintain the hight Nidzeplanina. Otherwise the situation is unchanged from the Prespa Lake to the Struma. In continuous fighting on the left bank of the Struma the village of Jenikoj was lost again.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 3.—West and east of Florina, there was lively artillery activity, but no infantry engagements occurred. In the Moglena Valley, there was artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire.

On both sides of Karamassakion, there was violent artillery activity and stubborn fighting.

Sofia, October 4.—Between the Prespa Lake and the Vardar, there

(Continued on Page 2)

After Dr. Wu Ting-fang Now To Accept Foreign Ministry But He Doesn't Want Post

Lu Cheng-hsiang Declines Futther Nomination; Tong Shao-yi Accepts Advisership

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 7.—Wong Ta-hsieh will most probably refuse nomination as Minister of Foreign Affairs, even if he is passed by Parliament. The Government is already negotiating with Sun Pao-chi and Wu Ting-fang, who are both unwilling to accept the post.

Contrary to all rumors, President Li Yuan-hung will review the troops in Nanyuan, near Peking, on the 10th inst. Premier Tuan Chi-jui is taking full responsibility for the safety of those attending the parade.

The foreign bankers, next week, will pay to the Chinese Government three million dollars out of the salt revenues for last month.

The representatives of Chambers of Commerce of five provinces discussed in Peking the construction of a railway from Lanchoufu to Urumchi, Chinese Turkestan.

Lu Refuses Offer

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 7.—Wong Ta-hsien has been nominated for the Foreign Office portfolio, Lu Cheng-hsiang declining to be again nominated. The attitude of Parliament is uncertain, but the fact that Wong Ta-hsien was President of the Tsanchengyuan when the Bill for "Establishing the Empire" was passed may cause opposition.

Tong Shao-yi has accepted the President's offer to act as High Diplomatic Adviser.

General Chen Yi the former Changchun of Szechuen, arrived in Peking yesterday afternoon.

Chang Hsun Resigns

General Chang Hsun and General Ni Shih-chung have sent in their resignations from the Military and Civil Governorships of Anhui. General Chang Hsun expresses his desire to remain as Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtsze. It is believed that the resignations are due to the Government's demand for the removal of General Chang Hsun to Anking and the latter's determination to remain at Hsuchow.

The Peking Gazette reports that many attempts have been made to introduce a Bill in Parliament impeaching General Chang Hsun. The requisite number of members have now been secured and the Bill will soon be filed. The House of Representatives is calling on the Government to explain why steps were not taken to enforce discipline on General Chang Hsun.

The Bill accuses General Chang Hsun of being guilty of lawlessness, collecting local taxes to pay so-called troops, guilty of treason in protecting and employing ex-monarchists, guilty of interfering with the Government as shown by many insolent telegrams to the Central Government and guilty of plotting against the Republic by holding secret meeting with sinister motives.

The Bill, in conclusion, says, if the Government is unable to control one Chang Hsun, what will it do if others follow the example and thus develop many Chang Hsuns?

Canton, October 7.—Fifteen thousand soldiers accompanying General Lu Yung-ting have been peacefully entering Canton since the 6th inst. General Lu Yung-ting himself is still at Fatshan and will probably be arriving late tonight, when the last detachment is scheduled to arrive. The people are not showing signs of welcome; they fear the presence of a large army.

GEN. SIR W. ROBERTSON STIRS BRITISH OPINION

Very Warm Response Is Expected From The Country To His Appeal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 6.—The speech made by General Sir William Robertson last Wednesday continues the topic. The opinion is generally expressed that the country will respond very warmly to the appeal made by the General, who is described as rapidly taking a firm hold on the affection of the public.

21st LANCERS' COLONEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—Honorary Major-General Arthur Henry Taylor, D.S.O., has been gazetted Colonel of the 21st Lancers.

KUT-EL-AMARA BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 6.—An official communique concerning the operations in Mesopotamia reports: The situation is unchanged. Our aeroplanes have bombed the enemy's camp at Kut-el-Amara.

General Sir Archibald Murray reports: On the morning of the 4th, an Australian mounted patrol captured Turks and camels near Bir-el-Bayoud. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed enemy camps in the neighborhood of El Arish.

It appears that our recent air-attacks on the enemy's aerodrome at El Arish have compelled them to move their machines and hangars from that place.

Japanese Demands Are All Accepted

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 7.—Yesterday's conference at the Waichiaopu lasted over three hours. It is understood that the Chinese were of a conciliatory attitude and accepted in principle all Japan's demands, excepting the establishment of police-stations and the employment of military advisers.

KING OF THE BELGIANS SPURNS PEACE PROPOSAL

Turns Down Terms Recently Offered By German Agents, Near York Hears

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 5.—The New York Tribune states that German agents recently suggested new terms of peace to the King of the Belgians, who spurned them.

JAPAN'S MINISTRY

Tokio, October 6.—The attitude of political parties towards the Terauchi Cabinet is that the Doshikwai is violently opposing it and those members of the Chusekwai and the Koyu Club who do not support the amalgamation are neutral while the Seiyukei is taking a neutral attitude and the Kokuminto has not decided its attitude.

Count Terauchi is still earnestly trying to complete the organisation of his Cabinet. He has wired to Viscount Dr. Motono, the Ambassador to Petrograd, offering the portfolio of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It is expected that there will be no change in the posts of the Army and the Navy, but, otherwise, Viscount Hirata, Baron Goto, Viscount Mishima, Mr. Deu, Mr. Nakashoji, and Baron Makino, all members of the House of Peers and Viscount Dr. Motono, the Japanese Ambassador to Petrograd, will be included in the Cabinet.

The newspapers in Tokio are all asking about the responsibility of the Genro and are discussing about the protection of constitutionalism against the Genro. Yet the general public are keenly watching what will be the new policy of the new Cabinet. The Terauchi Cabinet professes to include in its platform the reshaping of the foreign policy of Japan and especially to take up the principle of absolutely cordial relations with China in its policy towards China.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—The Norwegian steamer Ada (1,111 tons) has been sunk.

Australians Ready for Teuton Fliers in Balkans

AUSTRALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN. (Int'l. Film Service.)

Here is shown an Australian anti-aircraft gun and its crew on the Balkan front, anxiously awaiting the appearance of a Teuton flier in the sky. The anti-aircraft fighting equipment with which the Allied army in the Balkans is supplied is said to be the best in the world.

Britain Is Agitated On Recruit Problem; 400,000 Exemptions

Irish Conscription Advocated; Proposal Bitterly Opposed By Redmond

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—In connection with the question of finding the fresh supplies of men urgently needed for the army and munition-work, the Man Power Distribution Board recommends more dilution of labor and the diversion of a large part of the labor engaged in private work to the army or munition-work. It points out that 400,000 men have been temporarily exempted, while 200,000 appeals are pending.

The question of recruiting in Ireland is becoming more acute. It advocates the extension of compulsion to Ireland and points out that, while there are still many thousands of men eligible for military service in Ireland, it may soon be necessary to fill up the Irish divisions from Great Britain.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Waterford, today, declared that conscription in Ireland would be absolutely fatal and would not produce additional men. Voluntary enlistment was not dead. The attitude of Ireland to the war was unchanged; she would do nothing calculated to postpone victory.

The rebellion had struck a bad blow at the hopes of Ireland. The constitutional movement must proceed, but it could not proceed as if nothing had happened.

He advocated the withdrawal of martial law and the administering of the Defence of the Realm Act in Ireland in the same spirit as in Great Britain. He desired a friendly settlement with Ulster on the question of Home Rule.

Mr. Redmond said that, while he was dead against conscription, it would be a disgrace to Ireland if the Irishmen fighting at the front were left in the lurch and Irishmen did not come to their assistance.

Delegates representing Lancashire cotton operatives and employers yesterday waited on Mr. McLeod, the chairman of the Reserved Occupations Committee of the Board of Trade, and urged that any further depletion of the staffs threatens to bring the trade to a standstill. Mr. McLeod promised to give the matter careful consideration.

FRENCH WAR LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 5.—The second French war loan opens today. It is for an unlimited amount. Its prospects are very bright, as the French people are still offering gold to the Bank of France at the average rate of £300,000 a week. Large subscriptions to the loan are expected from England.

Russian-Rumanian Forces Progressing in Dobrudja; But Retiring At Fogaras

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 6.—An official communique states that the Russo-Rumanian forces are making progress on their center and left in the Dobrudja. It admits a retirement in the region of Fogaras, in Transylvania.

Advantage to Rumanians To the West of Parajd

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 4.—In the Goergeny Valley, the Rumanians attacked several times without success. West of Parajd, the Rumanians obtained advantages. We are standing beyond the Fogara Mountains, west of Caineni, at the southern outlet of the Rotherthurm Pass.

In consequence of the battle of Hermannstadt, engagements with dispersed Rumanian troops occurred, in which more than a hundred men were taken prisoners. The enemy's advances in the Hatszeg Mountains remained without success. West of the Oborotza Height, our allies gained ground.

Before the encircling attack of German and Bulgarian troops, the Rumanian forces which had crossed the Danube, near Rahovo, south of Bukharest, escaped by a hasty flight.

October 5.—West of Parajd, several Rumanian attacks were repulsed. The second Rumanian army, which only on October 2 took the offensive near Bekokten, has retreated in the Alt Valley, beyond Sinca and, further northwards, they are also on the retreat.

After their efforts in the Hatszeg Mountains, on both sides of the Streli valley, where they could gain no advantages, but suffered heavy losses, the enemy are now withdrawing towards the frontier heights. Near Orsova, on the Danube, the Rumanian advance gained ground.

The enemy's attacks east of the railway Caraormer-Copadinu, have again been repulsed, as on October 2.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 3.—Near Petroseny and in the district of the Rotherthurm Pass, Rumanian advances were repulsed. In the Bekokten (Baranykung) district, the German and Austro-Hungarian troops encountered strong Rumanian forces, which counter-attacked and pushed us back somewhat.

October 4.—Several Rumanian attacks on the heights near Petroseny failed. The enemy left 60 prisoners in our hands.

South of Hermannstadt, a Rumanian battalion, which was still firing in the rear of the German front, was annihilated. East of the Rotherthurm Pass we conquered the frontier ridge at several places. Further eastwards, Austro-Hungarian and German forces are advancing towards Fogaras.

In several sectors of the Transylvanian east front, the Rumanian attacks were repulsed. The enemy could advance their positions only on the Small Kuekueloe (Kleiner Kokel).

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 3.—On the Danube front, we occupied the Island of Malek-Kallafat, opposite Vidin. We successfully bombarded the harbor, station and barracks of Calafat.

Near the village of Rahovo, the enemy built a bridge on which strong contingents crossed the river. Austrian monitors destroyed the bridge.

In the Dobrudja, the enemy's attacks on the line Beshant-Amsatcha-Perveti were checked by our fire. Our right wing counter-attacked and drove back the enemy to their former positions. A hostile battalion was annihilated, the remnants, two officers and 100 men, being made prisoners.

October 4.—On the Danube front, 15 to 16 Rumanian battalions crossed the Danube near Rahovo and occupied the villages of Slvopol, Kyamles, Boistivo, Malkovranovo, Golemovianovo and Beshlian. In order to drive back the enemy, two columns advanced concentrically from Rustchuk and Turtukai.

On October 3, the troops which had advanced from Rustchuk attacked the enemy and forced them to retreat in the direction of the bridge, which, during the night, had been destroyed by Austrian monitors. The battlefield is covered with the enemy's dead. Towards evening, we occupied Rahovo and Rasovo.

The enemy, who were retreating in disorder in an easterly direction, met our troops advancing from Turtukai. The encircled enemy dispersed in several directions. Today, our troops are completing the annihilation of the enemy's battalions.

The Rumanian troops have again committed the same atrocities as during their retreat in the Dobrudja. Women, old men and children were murdered. Many of the victims had their eyes gouged out, or were found with their tongues cut out.

In the Dobrudja, all enemy attempts to advance were frustrated by our fire and by successful counter-attacks.

SOMME FIGHTING RELAPSES INTO A GUNNERY CONTEST

Two Counter-Attacks Delivered at Thiepval Severely Handled

BRITISH ADVANCE

Extend Position North-east Of Faucourt l'Abbaye; Successful Raids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 6.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: There is little worthy of note, except that the enemy are shelling Gueudecourt and the neighborhood. Two enemy counter-attacks in the Thiepval area, which were severely handled, were repulsed.

Between August 1 and September 30, besides much other material, we captured and recovered on the Somme battlefield 29 heavy guns and howitzers, 92 field guns and howitzers, 103 trench guns and 397 machine-guns.

General Haig reported this morning: We advanced our position north-east of Faucourt l'Abbaye. There was considerable artillery activity during the night south of the Ancre.

We discharged gas east of Loos and east of Armentieres. Three raiding parties successfully entered the enemy's trenches in the Loos area and two south of Arras.

General Haig reported this evening: There has been heavy shelling on most of our front south of the Ancre. Our artillery successfully dealt with enemy working parties. Nothing elsewhere.

Heavy Bombardments

Paris, October 6.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: North of the Somme, there was a reciprocal artillery action. In the region of Verdun, there was a fairly great reciprocal artillery action. The enemy bombarded Poivre Hill and Laufee Wood.

Despite the unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes were busy pursuing hostile ones and reconnoitering.

The communique this evening reported: There has been a sharp artillery duel on both banks of the Somme, but no infantry action, except for a slight advance east of Bouchavesnes. French heavy artillery in Woevre shelled enemy roads and stations.

Strong French Assaults Repulsed in all Cases

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 4.—In the course of the day, there was an increasing artillery combat on the battle-front north of the Somme, which reached the highest possible intensity in the afternoon in the sector Morval-Bouchavesnes. Strong French attacks against our positions near the road Sailly to Rancourt, near the Bois Saint Pierre Vaast and near the isolated wood situated south-east of it, were repulsed, partly in hand-to-hand fighting.

An officer and 128 men were made prisoners by us and two machine-guns were captured. British attacks near Thiepval and the farm of Mouquet were easily repulsed.

Headquarters, October 5.—On the battlefield on the Somme, the strong artillery preparations which usually precede infantry attacks, increased to the highest intensity. At most places, the hostile infantry, ready to charge, were held back already by our fire. Thus, the British attacks between the farm of Mouquet and Courcelette broke down completely.

Hostile columns which advanced between Courcelette and Faucourt l'Abbaye penetrated into our positions only near Le Sars, where, however, the British infantry succumbed under the fighting of our troops and suffered severe losses. A French attack carried out across the line Rancourt to Bouchavesnes failed. Before our positions between Fregicourt and Rancourt, there were violent combats, yesterday morning, in the course of which we lost isolated trenches.

On both sides of the Meuse, there were lively artillery combats.

500,000 GERMANS FELLED AT VERDUN

Gallant Defenders of French Fortress Sacrificed 250,000 To Hold It

BATTLE NEARING AN END

Belief That Teutons Will Gradually Let Go and Shorten Line in West

Verdun, Sept. 2, via Paris, Sept. 3.—Under the escort of Gen. D——, commander of the citadel of Verdun throughout the bombardment, the correspondent of the Associated Press today made a circuit of the entire town and surrounding fortifications and heard the grim old hero sum up just what had been done and how the military balance sheet stands after these many months struggle.

It was the first time in several months that any correspondent had been admitted to Verdun and it gave the first opportunity to view the extent of the recent destruction and particularly the status of the defences since the French turned the tide by taking the offensive and recapturing the strategic key of Fleury.

The visit was under the most favorable official auspices, the party being accompanied by an officer of the General Staff and also including Paul Cravath, a New York lawyer, and Prof. Struve, a Moscow member of the Russian Duma.

German Chance Is Gone

One of the outstanding impressions was the absolute conviction of those on the ground that the fight for Verdun is over and that any prospect of the Germans taking the town was gone forever. But it was equally evident from the strength and fiery activity of the positions the Germans hold that they are still keeping up the fight, but in steadily diminishing intensity.

The German losses in the fruitless effort to take Verdun are now known to reach half a million men, while the French losses in successfully holding the town are said to be less than half that number.

It is the belief in well informed quarters that the Germans will gradually let go of Verdun and before winter will try to shorten their lines along the whole western front by a steady retrograde movement. Many officers say that Rumania's entrance into the war will precipitate the withdrawal. But more conservative authorities feel that Germany will still hang on for some time.

Had Reached the Crest

Gen. D—— first led the way to the highest point on the walls encircling Verdun and there pointed out the layout of the contending forces. The dangerous proximity the Germans had once reached was apparent when some of their positions from which they had been driven were pointed out on the encircling crests looking down on Verdun itself. This, however, is now regarded as evidence that the German effort has spent itself, for after coming to the top of the hill and looking down on the promised land of the saucerlike Verdun the furious French attacks turned them back and now hold them firmly well away from these crests.

An intermittent bombardment is still going on from Forts Tavannes, Souville, St. Michel and Belleville. The German cannonade sounded like a distant roar and each day seems yet further away and less terrible than in the crucial days of the battle.

But the shelling goes steadily on and 48,000 shells have fallen inside the limits of Verdun during the battle. The daily number of these shells was seldom below 300, and one day 750 were counted. As the party stood there a French aeroplane was attacked by a German gun, shrapnel bursting all around the aeroplane as it darted back to French cover.

City Utterly Abandoned

The terrible extent of the destruction was evident. The city itself is utterly abandoned, not even soldiers being permitted in the streets. Such shops and houses as escaped the shells are closed and barricaded. Whole lines of streets are crumbling ruins, with only a jagged wall remaining. The cathedral has two shell holes in the roof; the main altar is a mass of debris and the side altar is littered with broken carvings, statues and fallen chandeliers.

A visit to one of the forts of the inner fortifications, which is still shelling the Germans, showed the fighting ground of Fleury at close range. Over the entrance of the fort was a notice to the garrison that the place was to be levelled in extremity and never surrendered.

Fleury, lying to the right, showed not a single house standing, the whole village being levelled in a mass of ruins. This place has changed hands ten times and is now in the firm grip of the French, with the Germans driven half a mile back of their former advance.

Returning to the citadel, Gen. D—— gave a lunch in the subterranean defences, which extend over four miles in length. Officers and soldiers are not only confident, but certain that the battle is over and that the success of their defence is assured.

RUSSIANS TAKE MORE BRZEZANY POSITIONS

Hindenburg Masses Big Force To Hold Strategic Ground Before Lemberg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 6.—An official communique reports: In the direction of Zloczov, twenty miles south of Brody, a fierce battle is proceeding, the enemy obstinately resisting. We took 550 prisoners here.

We captured some enemy positions in the region south of Brzezany, subsequently repelling repeated German-Turkish counter-attacks.

In the Caucasus, we continued to advance on our coastal front towards the Karshut-Darasi River.

Military experts express the opinion that Marshal von Hindenburg has concentrated very formidable forces on the Kovel front, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynsk and Sokal and is resisting very obstinately the thrust being made by General Karedin's forces, in an attempt to hold the space between Kovel and Lemberg, which the Germans regard as very important strategically.

Many Fierce Assaults Delivered by Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 4.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: After the bloody breakdown of the enemy's attacks before the positions held by Colonel-General von Terzstyansky's army west of Lutsk, on October 2, the Russians yesterday again suffered a severe defeat. With the confidence and the calm of conquerors, the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Schmidt von Knobelsdorf and General von der Marwitz received their adversary, who charged several times, but not a single yard of ground was lost. The number of Russian dead again amounts to thousands.

South-west of Rovno, First-Sergeant Windisch landed First-Lieutenant Cossel from his aeroplane and fetched him back after 14 hours. Cossel, in the meantime, had blasted the railway tracks Brody to Rovno at several places.

Army group of Archduke Karl: Nothing important to report.

October 5.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On the Stokhod, several advances of feeble enemy detachments remained without success. West of Lutsk, the Russians again repeated their furious attacks, without obtaining the slightest advantage. The charging waves were every time annihilated by our artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire. Only north of Zubilno, feeble detachments were able to penetrate into our positions, but were immediately ejected again.

Our aviators, after having caused damage to the enemy during the preceding days, by successfully attacking camps, concentrated masses of troops and railway tracks, yesterday, by dropping numerous bombs, set fire to the railway station of Rozytsche and the establishments of the Russian rear-guards nearby.

Army group of Archduke Karl: There were no incidents of importance.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 3.—Army group of Archduke Karl: North of Bohorodczany, a Russian attempt to cross the Golden Bystriza failed. South-east of Brzezany, the enemy made the greatest efforts to capture the height of Lysolia, but were repulsed in the course of violent engagements.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: In Volhynia, the enemy, after an interruption caused by the defeats they had suffered on September 27 and 28, commenced new attacks against Colonel-General von Tersztyanszki's army, yesterday. After a drumfire, which lasted for several hours, the enemy threw their masses against the Austro-Hungarian and German troops, between Sviniuchy and Zaturcy.

In the Sviniuchy sector, the enemy attacked several times and south-west of Zaturcy they even stormed twelve times. The fighting also extended to the district north of Zaturcy.

On all parts of the front attacked it was observed that the enemy directed their artillery fire against their own trenches and against their own backflowing regiments. Prisoners state that the troops were ordered to take Vladimir-Volynsk at any price.

The re-filled Russian guards were again sacrificed, this being the third time within a short period. The Russians were again repulsed everywhere and our positions remained completely in our hands. The enemy suffered a severe defeat.

The number of prisoners brought in south of Brody during the last few days amounts to 41 officers, among whom is a Colonel, and 2,578 men.

October 4.—Army group of Archduke Karl: There were no incidents of importance.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: In the afternoon, the Russians resumed their attacks against Colonel-General von Tersztyansky's army. The battlefield extends from Sviniuchy to the vicinity of Kiselin. The fighting was as violent as on the preceding day and the result was the same too.

The enemy's efforts ended in a complete failure, their losses being extraordinarily heavy. The battle report points out the splendid attitude of the Austrian Territorial Infantry Regiment No. 24.

Find Stolen U.S. Maps In Prisoner's Effects

HERBERT SAUER.

New York, September 5.—The finding of eight military maps of the Aleutian Islands, which form an extension of the Alaskan peninsula, stolen from the United States Coast Guard Service, among the possessions of Herbert Sauer, a Tombs prisoner, is considered an indication of an international plot. The maps were discovered in a furnished room in Baltimore, recently occupied by Sauer, who is held in connection with the death of Mrs. Caroline Tiarks, who was found dead, bound and gagged in her apartment here last month.

Confronted with the stolen maps, admitted by Federal authorities to be of military importance, and accused of being a German spy, Sauer refused to say how he came into possession of them and much other property the police declare was stolen from Lieut. Scally, of the Coast Guard Service.

Sauer, the police say, admitted he was in the coast guard service, enlisting in Baltimore, and deserted.

Sauer was arrested, a week ago, in a semi-conscious condition, lying in a Bronx doorway. He told a story of being robbed of $15,000 by two men who lured him into a taxi-cab. He afterwards admitted that his story was a lie.

News Brevities

The handsome new ball room of the Astor House Hotel was formally opened last night with a subscription dance attended by a record crowd for an early winter season. Prof. Papini's orchestra furnished the music which included many of the latest dance selections. The new dance floor is said to be the finest yet installed in Shanghai. It is of semi-parquet flooring with entirely new decorations. It will be exclusively for dances throughout the season.

* * *

Mr. M. F. Perkins, American vice-consul, left for Japan, yesterday, on the Tenyo Maru, to meet the incoming Shinyo Maru from San Francisco, on which Miss Fanny Gooden, the future Mrs. Perkins, is a passenger. The couple will be married in Japan and will return to Shanghai within two weeks to make their home. Miss Gooden comes from Santa Barbara, Cal., while Mr. Perkins originally comes from Hampton, N.H.

* * *

Sir Robert and Lady Bredon arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, from Japan, where they have been spending their summer's holiday.

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Constantine Held Out Against Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

was a lively artillery and infantry activity. The attempts of the enemy to advance north of the line Strakino-Barkobovo were frustrated.

Between the eastern bank of the Vardar and the Doiran Lake, there was only a feeble artillery fire. Our guns dispersed two enemy companies which were building trenches south-east of Doisheli. On the Struma front, the situation is quiet.

There was strenous fighting for the villages of Karadshakoi, Jenikoj and Kadries. Hostile infantry, which also approached the village of Jenikoj, were attacked and driven back to their former positions.

HARVEY OUT TO BEAT WILSON FOR PRESIDENT

Editor Ready to Go Against Man He Helped to Elect; Will Support Hughes

New York, Sept. 2.—Col. George Harvey, the first man to advocate the election of Wilson as president, and for years his chum, is for the election of Charles E. Hughes. An announcement of this is expected from the editor when he returns from his vacation in Canada. To his friends Mr. Harvey has expressed his desire to see the Republican candidate victorious. It was said that he would head a committee of prominent Democrats anxious to help Hughes.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Harvey first proposed Woodrow Wilson as material for the Democratic nomination for president. Again, in 1908, he tried hard to induce the men who pulled the strings in the Democratic national convention to see it his way.

Early in 1910 he interested his friend, former United States Senator James Smith Jr., the Democratic boss of New Jersey, in Mr. Wilson's candidacy, and from them on his task became easier. Smith promised to name Mr. Wilson as the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, despite the protests of most of the other Democratic bosses of the state, and he kept his word.

Every newspaper reader knows what happened to Smith after Mr. Wilson's election as governor, but Colonel Harvey held his faith. He worked all the harder, and his efforts were rewarded when Wilson was recognized as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

As the Democratic national convention approached the candidacy of Wilson grew stronger and so did Colonel Harvey's enthusiasm. Then something happened. Six months before the delegates met the then governor of New Jersey, with a stroke of his pen, destroyed the friendship of years. He asked Mr. Harvey in a letter to stop supporting his candidacy, saying that it embarrassed him. It was the famous "forgive me and forget my manners" letter.

Colonel Harvey took the name of Woodrow Wilson from the top of the editorial page of Harper's Weekly, which he then edited. What he said when he did so has never been printed.

This happened in December, 1911. In October, 1914, President Wilson grew penitent and sought to heal the breach. He sent for Colonel Harvey to come to the White House, where they talked over old times. But the editor could not forget, and it is doubtful if he ever will.

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Queries On The War

(Answered By The New York Times)

President Wilson on War

F. B. Denio—President Wilson is quoted as having said in a speech in regard to the European war: "With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are interested to search for or explore."

Will The Times please state in its "Queries for Times Readers and Answers to Them," first, whether President Wilson ever made any utterance to the effect of the above quotation? Second, when and where he so expressed himself, if he really did so?

In his speech at the dinner of the League to Enforce Peace, in Washington, May 27, 1916, President Wilson said, in part:

"The great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept within its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is perhaps our duty, to speak very frankly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

"With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or to explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity enguifed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liberties, the privileges, and the property of our people have been profoundly affected."

Canada and England

Miss M. B. Jones.—Is there an understanding between England and Canada which would exempt the latter from entering the present war had she not chosen to do so? In other worlds, could England have forced her against her will?

Canada is under no legal obligation whatever to help England, or other parts of the British Empire, by furnishing troops or money in case of war.

From an Armenian

E. S.—(1) What nationality is General Brusiloff? I have heard he is of Armenian descent.

(2) I'm an Armenian. My parents live in the Vilavet (State) of Broussa, Turkey, in a little village near Eski-Shohir. I have not heard from them since July last year. Can you tell me if there is any possibility of getting information from them?

(1) General Brusiloff comes from the Caucasus region of Russia, where his ancestors for many generations have been in the Russian military service. His blood is that of the Cossacks.

(2) There has been no fighting near Broussa. Letters might reach this district by way of the Berlin-Constantinople route, but it is probable that the Turkish Government is exercising a very close censorship on all mail.

Greece's Neutrality

L. Gettmann, Jr.—Was permission given the Allies to land troops in Salonica by Greece?

Did the Grecian Government protest against the landing of troops?

Was the neutrality of Greece violated by the landing of allied troops?

The Allies first landed at Salonica under an agreement with M. Venizelos, then Premier, who expected to place the country at once on the side of the Allies. Immediately thereafter the Greek King removed Venizelos and the new Government made a formal protest against the landing. From the stand-point of the Venizelos Government the landing of the Allies was a act of war against the Central Powers; from the standpoint of the following Government it was a technical but necessary violation of neutrality.

Austrians in Italy

M. C.—Does Austria now occupy any territory belonging to Italy won in the present war? If so, how much?

The Italians have not yet forced the Austrians back over the Trentino border from the Italian ground taken in the May offensive. The Austrian line crosses the Italian border near Pasubio and is on Italian soil almost to the Brenta. This is a distance of about twenty-five miles, and the average depth of the invasion is about four miles.

The Polish Campaign

W. B. Anthony.—Do you consider Germany's Polish campaign successful?

The campaign was successful in the sense that it was a complete conquest of territory. The Germans did not capture or destroy the main enemy armies, which is the first military consideration. Some critics have held that, by driving so deeply into Russian territory, the Germans weakened their position. To have stopped at the Vistula, these critics say, would have given the Central Powers a much stronger line and greatly reduced the number of men required to hold it.

Gorizia and Verdun

A. G. Bentham.—Which is considered the stronger fortifications, Verdun or Gorizia?

Gorizia is considered the stronger position.

German Loss and Gain

S. D. B.—How does the area now occupied by the German forces in Europe compare with the area lost by the German forces in Africa?

The Germans and their allies hold about 125,000 square miles of conquered territory in Europe. The Entente allies have taken all of the German colonies, with a total area a little more than 1,000,000 square miles, except a part of East Africa. Excluding the whole of East Africa, the Allies hold 550,000 square miles of German territory in that continent.

The Drive Toward Paris

B. W. Burger.—Will you kindly inform me the closest the Germans got to Paris?

When von Kluck's army reached Senlis, thirty-two miles from Paris, it swung eastward. This was the furthest point reached on the direct drive toward Paris. The great battle with the British on the Marne, however, was fought at Meaux, only twenty-seven miles from Paris. German patrol forces went considerably south of this town and south-east of Paris.

The Jutland Losses

F. Van A.—Please let me know the number of ships, their tonnage, and the men lost in the recent naval battle off Jutland by England and Germany.

The British Admiralty reported the loss of three battle cruisers, three cruisers, and eight destroyers, a total of fourteen ships, of a tonnage of 112,350. The Germans admitted the loss of one battle cruiser, five cruisers, and six destroyers, twelve ships, of 63,935 tons. Admiral Jellicoe's report places the number of German ships "seen to sink" at twenty-one, with a tonnage of 109,200. The number of men lost has not been stated. Estimates have put the British casualties at about 5,000 men.

Neutrality of Belgium

Frank F. Farullo.—Will you please publish in your Queries Column whether the United States was signatory in the treaty for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium?

On April 19, 1839, a treaty was concluded between the King of the Belgians and the King of the Netherlands which contained the following sentence: "Belgium forms an independent State of perpetual neutrality." Of this treaty Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia declared themselves guarantors. This is the famous "Treaty of 1839," by which the powers bound themselves to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and Belgium on her part was forbidden in case of war to take the part of any of the belligerents. This treaty was not a laying down of general laws, but a specific guarantee of the neutrality, in perpetuity, of one specific country. With this treaty the United States had nothing to do. In 1907, at the second Hague Conference, the nations drew up the "Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land." This convention opens with the general provision that "The territory of neutral powers is inviolable." It proceeds to define such neutrality, calling upon neutral nations to defend their neutrality against violation; but it is not a guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium, or of any other specified country, nor does it bind any of its signatories to fight in defense of the neutrality of another power.

American Passports in Italy

T. Mirante.—Will you kindly answer the following question: I am a former Italian subject who was naturalized last January. I have never served in the army, but my class was called to the colors last May. I emigrated to the United States in 1905, and I am past 32 years of age. It is imperative for me to go back to Italy for business purposes. Will an American passport protect me upon my arrival in Italy?

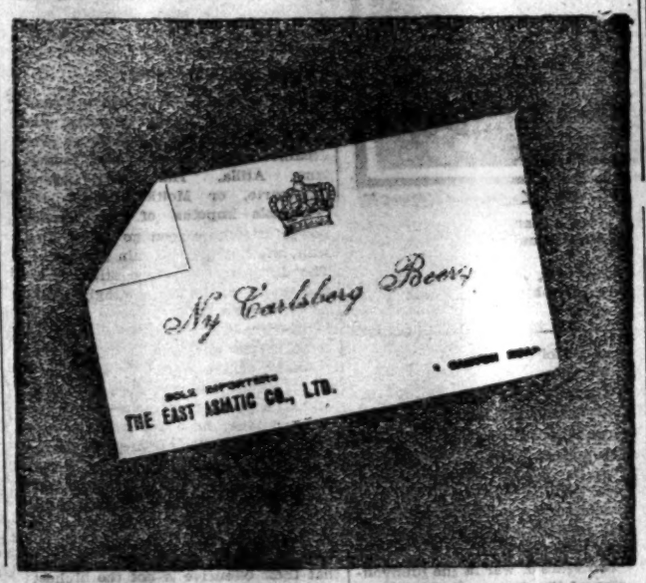
The information given below is believed to be correct, yet it is not to be considered as official so far as it relates to the laws and regulations of a foreign country. A former Italian subject may visit Italy without fear of molestation when he is under the age of 16 years; but between the age of 16 and 32 he is liable to arrest and be forced into military service if he has not previously reported for such service. A former Italian subject who returns to Italy after the age of 32 is liable for service only in the Territorial Reserve Army. However, his exemption from punishment for past failure to appear is contingent upon his having complied with certain formalities which may be performed at an Italian Embassy or Consulate. There is no treaty between the United States and Italy defining the status of former Italian subjects who have become American citizens. Attention is called to the following provision of the second section of the Expatriation act of March 2, 1907: "That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State."

RIOTING IN LISBON

Several Injured In Clashes Of Troops And Civilians

Lisbon, Portugal, September 1.—Several persons were wounded in conflicts between civilians and troops last night near the House of Parliament.

These clashes followed a session of the Parliament which adopted several military measures recommended by the Minister of War and a resolution of confidence in the Government.



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HARDEN SEES CANADA AS WAR BAIT FOR US

German Publicist Says England Could Buy Aid By Ceding The Dominion

DARK PICTURE FOR GERMANY

Easier Said Than Done, He Tells Those Who Boasted Of Dividing Up The World

New York, September 5.—By handing over Canada to the United States as a premium Great Britain can, if necessary, obtain this country as an active ally, and thus realise her hope of ruling over a weakened Europe after the war is over, according to the views expressed by Maximilian Harden in his review of two years of the war that appeared in the August 5 issue of his weekly magazine, Die Zukunft, copies of which have just reached New York.

Harden, who is regarded in certain circles as speaking for the big business men of Germany who have become tired of the economic havoc wrought by the war and are anxious for peace, and whom others look upon as the champion of free speech and liberal thought in Germany, devotes the thirty pages of his magazine to his review of the war, from the assassination at Serajevo to the latest offensive by the Allies, opening with his usual allegorical and mythological quotations, reproducing the official records of the steps leading up to the outbreak of hostilities and closing with the warning to Germans that the world is not to be divided up as yet, and that there are still hard struggles ahead.

Would Ban Liquor in Germany

After pointing out how, at the beginning of the third year of the war, all the belligerents are busy boasting of how well off they and their allies are and what a terrible condition their enemies are in, Harden gives the details of the benefit Russia has derived from the ukase wiping out the liquor business in that empire, and continues:

"But the example that Russia's people and army, performing something impossible of attainment during the time of the Russo-Japanese war, offers has already become a serious lesson, and also in Western Europe must the will to restrain the lust for drink awaken. If Russia can do without the enormous sums that its liquor monopoly brought in, the German Empire can very well manage to live without its booze revenue. Quick, little brother; do something more that is laudable.

"Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer, who had to take the place of poor Sazonoff on the 'bridge of song,' learned from the Czar Alexei Michailovitch, the father of our Peter, that a servant of the State who does not preserve the honor of the ruler and of the empire deserves only blame, and, also from the seventeenth century, that the Ministry of the Diplomats should be the eye that, under the protection of the Almighty, watches over Russia without ever winking or falling to sleep. This verity, says he, is still in force today. With such a man, is not all the business of the empire, both internal and foreign, safely guarded? That he is certain of victory, convinced sincerely of the near approach of the final triumph, and allied to his comrades in the west and east more firmly and tenderly than ever before, is chattered by the very sparrows on the roof. Every one knows that the ones at home are in eternal splendor and that they have driven the enemy to the gloomy abyss.

"Even Italy's Minister of Finance boasts, of being sound to the core, and, across the still unredeemed consecrated places, Trent and Trieste, throws icecold scorn upon the comrades of yesterday, who are saved by bold bluff only until tomorrow from a disgraceful collapse.

"Everybody sings the praises of his friends, like the Shulamite maiden. Listening to all this boasting and cursing does not fill you with desire. When the business of war, with sword and gold shovel, goes along tolerably well, or hope shines up out of the dusk, the roses of the valley rejoice and the vines on the hills sing hosanna. When the expected result has failed to materialize, anger, with his yellow, wrinkled hide, trembling chin and tongue coated with gray, goes grumbling through the land, and the strategist, the leader, is made a target for shots, like the Saracen's head before the village booth."

Hits at War Critics

Then Harden quotes from a denunciation of armchair critics by an early Roman general and goes on:

"And Paris has them in the bulk of the heritage from the Romans: 'Castelnau is a sprinkling brush with a steel helmet stuck on it; Foch is a smoky tallow candle, and Joffre, since a Gallieni on longer helps him as on the Marne, is hardly any better than Publius Licinius Crassus, whom Hannibal and Perseus treated like carrion. All of them, red, or blue as the sky, are much too old. Moreau, Hoche, Napoleon—our polius would havebeen on the Rhine long ago if they had been led by such gifted and bold youths!' That also the youngest Generals were grumbled at in meetings and in saloons, that the best creative brains were caused days of struggle and nights of care by the demand that they submit to the control of prinked-up army commissioners, has gradually escaped from the memory. The watchword all around in the west is: 'Never mind who leads; we shall win anyway.'

"On the part of the warriors who are fighting out the international struggle with their lungs and their pens the German Army is still reviled. Are you surprised?"

Here Herr Harden refers to the hatred toward Germany displayed by the French writers, Flaubert and Feydeau, following the Franco-Prussian War; quotes the Prophet Isaiah's description of the strength of the heathen, and contiues:

"Seven hundred years before Christ the prejudiced Isaiah was more willing to do justice to his mortal enemies than is one of the civilized writers and preachers about the most exalted humanity today. And how about ourselves? What is the feeling after two years of war in the uninvaded home of the Germans? Essentially no different than it was after six weeks of war, so far as confidence and impatience are concerned. Open your ear, doubter. What echoes in the shell at one time filled it."

Dividing Up the World

Then to prove his contention the writer reproduces a lengthy excerpt from an article written by himself about six weeks after the war had begun in which he refers rather sarcastically to the Germans who were already discussing the way in which the world was to be divided up after Germany's victory, and in which he goes into details regarding the strength of Germany's enemies and the necessity for the German people to prepare to face the hardest years it had seen for a long time. In the hasty summary of Harden's article cabled from Amsterdam this quotation was given as representing Harden's opinion on the war conditions at the present time, Harden concludes his anniversary article as follows:

"Many a one who reads the above sentences here in the sixth week of the war thought they were drawn from a peevish disposition. And they only indicated something that every one not an entire stranger to politics was compelled to recognize at that time already. It is not yet Autumn again. It is the third Summer. No where within our field of vision does a sign show itself that allows us to hope that the kindly lad will jump over the murmuring brook and smilingly disarm the nations before the gateway of the year is clothed in white and huns with glistening lacework.

"The peace that the noisiest ones covet, that is to wipe two nations from the map of the world, deprive one great power of her element, pluck the ore out of another, and bar the third from the brightest part of the earth, implies as a necessary condition that these three great powers, at least through the exhaustion of one of their circle, be forced humbly to submit to the will of Germany.

"How long this weakness and the humility due to it would last, if the body of Germany would be strengthened or weakened by the incorporation of parts of strange peoples, and if already in the nineteenth century annexation of the old style was ever beneficial to a European imperial state, shall not be analyzed here. But just remember once that such a peace, easy to demand but hard to attain, harder for your children and children's children is to be insured by a time that is thirsting for peace and quiet and resolved to obtain them. And a peace that would be the fruit of reasonable negotiations is not ripening upon the tree of the present.

"Russia's army again is in Galicia, in Bukowina, close to the Carpathians. If it is forced to make a second retreat (which Kuropatkin is ready to arrange), who will guarantee that, from the rivers, freed from ice, a third wave, still stronger, will not roll upon the land defended with such painful efforts and manured with rivers of noble blood?

France Still Unbending

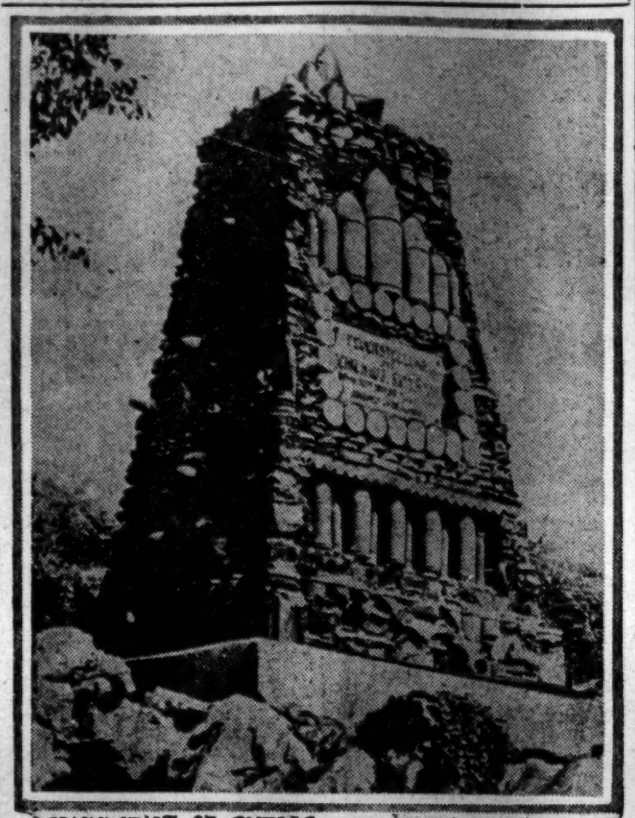
"In the west 8,000 cannon are roaring; back and forth thunders and gasps a battle such as was never even dreamed of by Ghengis Khan, Tamerlane, Atilla, Hannibal, Caesar, Bonaparte, or Moltke. Must the admirable impetus of the French power of defense soon go lame? Just wait, without making vain prophecies. The dismembered nation still carries the colors of an unbendingly passionate resolution.

"Britain, after severe loss of blood, is no longer so gay as in the second Summer of the war; but she has a great army that has stood the test in battle against the masters of the art, and the hope to rule as the strongest over the ruins of an inconceivably weakened part of the world, (and, if it becomes necessary, she can, at the price of Canada, make an ally of the child that has thrived in luxury).

"Both western powers have declared that their offensive is not the highest test of their strength, nor the last, but a careful attempt, that experience will enable them to follow with other and more powerful attacks. Is this consciousness of strength or empty boasting? The earth is not to be divided up as yet. The mighty performance of the people of Germany, that sparkles like a new miracle in the rays of every new sun, has rudely awakened slumbering nations, has driven the spur deeply into the fat sides of the heirs to wealth. From now on those around us will be awake and on every clod of land and bit of plank will hasten to take part in the world competition. Only through being undeceived after having fondly imagined the goal too near would we at home became decayed at heart and be compelled to shun the questioning glance of a warrior with shame.

"The sea of passion is not burned out. When rider and steed, themselves a wandering flame, are armored against the whirls of passion as well as against the icy breeze, it will be Spring in Germany."

Austrians Build Monument Of Unexploded Italian Shells



MONUMENT OF SHELLS. ©INT. FILM SERVICE

The Austrians have found a new use for Italian shells which fall within their lines and fail to explode—building monuments for their own fallen heroes.

This picture shows one of these monuments, which has a certain amount of artistic merit, despite the gruesome objects of which it is constructed.

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OMAR KHAYYAM.

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Extra spliced, length to ankle. Sizes from 32 to 42 inches waist.

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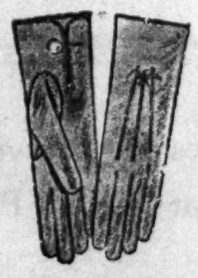

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INDIGNATION IN DENMARK AT INCREASED BLOCKADE

Industrial Council Fears Condemnation of Property Of Neutral States

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, October 4.—The Danish Industrial Review, the official organ of the Danish Industrial Council, discusses the "increased blockade and neutral trade." It reprints the British Order in Council of July 7 and remarks that "this must be considered the gravest violation of the ideas of justice and equity, as it is merely a peremptory decree, which only in its wording was given a certain semblance of equity. The rights of non-hostile states and their citizens are abrogated and thus actions which are in all respects honest, justified and legal are subsequently declared to be unjustified, in a way which possibly might lead to condemnation of property."

From September 20 to 29, German submarines sank in the North Sea and the English Channel, in addition to the 11 British trawlers and 4 Belgian sea-going lighters already reported, 35 hostile ships, with a total tonnage of 14,600, among which were 27 trawlers. 31 prisoners were brought in on these occasions.

The German papers, commenting upon the recent utterances of leading statesmen in the belligerent countries, point out the differences of tone between the speeches of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and of the British Minister, Lloyd George, who selected his vocabulary from the boxing-match slang, speaking about "finish" and "knock-out."

All German papers declare that this is language scarcely compatible with the gravity of the matters discussed and decline to admit that words which remind one of professional boxers could ever be considered as "sportsmanlike," as British newspapers prefer to call it. The papers point to the contrast between such language and "the deepest feeling of moral responsibility and truthfulness," as expressed by the German Chancellor's words, particularly in his description of the present military situation.

In this respect, one paper quotes the passage in the Chancellor's speech reviewing the whole situation. The enemy gained isolated successes only on the Somme, which, however, do not change the general situation. At all other fronts, we have been successful in our defense against all hostile attacks.

Thus, all hostile intentions are thwarted. In the Balkans, the enemy's plans also failed.

Other papers point to the already mentioned difference in tone and remark: "We decline to enter into such discussions. We declare it useless to protest against this form of brutality, as any remarks about moral obligations and about dignity would be considered by the enemy as signs of weakness."

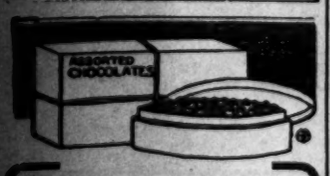
The Manchester Guardian asserts that the Imperial Chancellor, in his speech, drew a caricature of Britain's war aims which could take shape only in the ideas of fanatics and extremists. The Koelnische Zeitung, referring to this remark, states that, consequently, Messrs. Asquith and Runciman must be considered insignificant factors in British public life, as statements made by these Ministers obviously expressed "the British tendency to destruction."

This is what the German Chancellor characteristically described. The Chancellor likewise referred to the resolutions accepted by the Paris economic conference, where the official representatives of the Entente Powers agreed that the economic destruction of Germany must be brought about. The Koelnische Zeitung says that, if the German Chancellor wanted confirmation that he was not mistaken with regard to the British war aims, this was plainly given by the recent utterances of Lloyd George.

The Manchester Guardian also observed that Germany must first give up her military and territorial ambitions, which induces the Koelnische Zeitung to ask: "Are the Entente Powers ready to give up their territorial ambitions and has Britain decided to give up her marinism?"

Professor Vinzenz Czerny, the Director of the Surgical Clinic of the University of Heidelberg and Honorary President of the International Cancer Investigation Committee, has died, 74 years old.

The new play "Chitra," by the great Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore, met with great success at the Munich theater. The literary critics appreciate the beauty of the form and the peculiar Indian wisdom displayed in the poet's works.



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Howitt-Phillips Co. Is Coming; Old Favorites And New Stars

Miss Doris Phillips In 'A Little Bit of Fluff' Soon To be Seen at The Lyceum

The Howitt-Phillips Repertory Company, which has just concluded a very successful season in Hongkong is due to arrive in Shanghai on Friday next and will commence a season at the Lyceum Theater on Saturday, presenting the latest London comedy and dramatic successes. The piece selected for the opening night is a new and original farcical comedy in three acts entitled "A Little Bit of Fluff" by Walter D. Ellis, now playing to capacity at the Criterion Theater, London.

Several old favorites will appear in this play, including Mr. Charles Howitt, the director and producer of the company; Mr. Wheeler Dryden (son of Mr. Leo Dryden, the well-known actor and vocalist of the London Music Halls); Mrs. Cyril Rawdon, Miss Gertrude F. Godart, Miss Doris Phillips, Miss Lilian Stanbridge, Miss Marion Ryder and Miss Grace Ray. Among the new members of the company are Mr. Percy Baverstock, from the Lyceum Theater, London; Mr. Gordon Blyth, late juvenile lead, and stage manager with Miss Ethel Irving; Mr. Robert Faulkner, late of Williamson's company, Australia; Mr. Charles Bradley, from the Opera House, Calcutta; and Miss Isabel Fladgate, from the Royalty Theater, London. The last-named lady, by the way, is one of the few survivors of the ill-fated P. and O. s.s. Persia, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea in December last. Miss Fladgate's story of that disaster is a very thrilling one.

Amusements

The Apollo

Rarely has such an attractive program been offered to patrons of the movies as the present one at the Apollo. The last performance of the special feature, Annette Kellermann in "Neptune's Daughter," will be shown tonight. This fantastic dream picture story of a mermaid who becomes a mortal is one of the cleverest films ever produced. The setting is the beautiful Bermuda Islands group with wonderful exhibitions of Miss Kellerman diving from the rocky cliffs and swimming, surrounded by scores of mermaids.

Miss Dolly Bunch continues to please Apollo patrons with new and popular songs. She will appear upon the program and during the coming week.

The new program, commencing tomorrow night will include the seventh and eighth episodes of "The Red Circle," entitled "The Third Degree," and "Peace at Any Price." The battle scenes of Champagne will be shown with the Pathe's official war gazette. Two good comedy reels also appear upon the new bill.

The Victoria

The nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown tonight and tomorrow night at the Victoria. Also new graphic war gazettes and new comedies.

The Olympic

The first three episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be screened tonight at the Olympic in addition to good comic and feature films. A screen drama of exceptional merit will be shown on the new bill during the coming week.

Towa Cinema

The two final episodes of "The Million Dollar Mystery" will be shown tonight at the Towa Cinema. These episodes in four reels disclose the mystery of the million dollars. Two good comedies also will be shown.

Obituary

Mr. J. A. Ferras

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. A. Ferras, which took place at the General Hospital, yesterday, from apoplexy. Mr. Ferras was in his usual state of health up to a week ago, when he was suddenly stricken. He was only 42 years old, and had been in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the past 21 years. He leaves a widow and 6 children, to whom we extend our sympathies.

The burial service takes place today, at the Pahsienjao Cemetery, and the cortege will leave the Hongkew Catholic Church at 3.30 p.m.

ARTHUR AND BOND HERE

Special Showing of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Silk Wear

On page 3 of this issue will be found an announcement to the effect that Messrs. Arthur and Bond, of Yokohama, will open at the Astor House Hotel tomorrow, for ten days only. They will show a fine stock of silk embroideries of every description; afternoon and evening gowns, underwear, negligees, kimonos, knitted silk coats, petticoats, blouses, etc., etc. The display will be in charge of Mrs. Arthur and Miss Maie Ellis.

The gentlemen's department will be in the hands of the firm's representative, Mr. S. Nakamura, who will have on view a very complete line of shirtings, in Japan cotton crepe and silk, besides a variety of English qualities, etc., and an excellent assortment of silk hose and silk neckwear.

THRILLING AIR FIGHT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 5.—A newspaper account of the destruction of the super-Zeppelin which was brought down in Essex says that Lieutenant Robinson, 2nd Lieut. Sowrey and 2nd Lieut. Brandon, who is a New Zealander, ascended together and separated at a height of 10,000 feet. They had been combing the clouds for two hours when 2nd Lieutenant Sowrey and 2nd Lieut. Brandon sighted the Zeppelin, which they attacked at different angles and levels, each being unaware of the action of the other.

2nd Lieut. Brandon scored several hits in the tail, while 2nd Lieut. Sowrey fusiladed the air-ship from above, the return fire of the latter's gunners being ineffective. 2nd Lieut. Sowrey landed within a few seconds of the Zeppelin striking the earth. Both were frozen, but speedily revived.

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BIG ICE SHIELD SAVED SHACKLETON'S MEN AS BLIZZARD RAGED

Were in Danger of Being Swept Away by Heavy Seas When Barrier Formed at Base Of Their Narrow Strip of Land On Elephant Island

WILD'S STORY OF HARDSHIP

Great Blocks of Ice Hurled Near Them, Says Explorer's Aid—Rations Short—Found by Rescuer at 1 p.m. Aug. 30; Off For Home an Hour Later

By Sir Ernest Shackleton

Punta Arenas, Chili, September 3 (via London, September 4).—Our fourth attempt to rescue our comrades left on Elephant Island has succeeded and all have arrived here safe and well.

The Chilian Government very generously placed at my disposal the steamer Yelcho, commanded by Commandant Pardo. The steamer, manned and equipped at the expense of the Chilian Government, left Punta Arenas on August 4.

(It is believed that this date is a mistake in transmission, as a despatch from Punta Arenas on August 26 said Shackleton had sailed on that day for Elephant Island).

On this occasion I set a course which would enable us to approach Elephant Island from the northwest, my reason being that I hoped the ice had worked toward the northwest. This hope was realized, and on August 30, after steering in the fog through numerous stranded bergs, I reached Wild's camp at 1 p.m., finding all well. At 2 p.m. we were homeward bound.

To the Chilian Government, to Commandante Pardo and to Lieut. Aguirre, I owe my deepest thanks for the means of rescue.

With Wild lies the credit of having kept his party together in strength and safety under the most trying and difficult conditions. Of Crean and Worsley, who have seen this thing through with me, I cannot speak too highly.

Hardships the Men Endured

Following is Wild's report:

"On April 25, the day after the departure of the boat, the island was beset by dense pack ice. The party was confined to a narrow spit of land 250 yards long and 40 yards wide, surrounded by inaccessible cliffs and ice-laden seas.

"We were forced to abandon our ice hole, made untenable by snow. We made a dwelling of our two boats, supported by rocks, and set up as far as practicable from the sea. The weather continued appallingly difficult to work in, and the vitality of the whole party was lowered owing to exposure.

"Blackborn, Hudson, Greetstreet and Rickenson became ill and several others were frostbitten.

"In May a heavy blizzard swept much valuable gear into the sea, and we were in grave anxiety, owing to the danger of being swept away by the heavy seas raised by the blizzard, blowing with a velocity of seventy miles an hour. Fortunately, owing to the low temperature, an ice foot formed on the seashore and this protection was the means of saving us from total destruction.

"On several occasions the adjacent glacier 'calved,' throwing up heavy waves, and on one occasion blocks of ice were hurled to within fifteen feet of our dwelling. Observing how the island was beset, I realized the difficulty our leader must experience in effecting our early relief, and as a measure of precaution I drastically economized our food, allowing only one meal daily until we had strengthened our reserve of blubber.

Couldn't Get any Seals

"Our valuable stock of special rations was used for two meals weekly, thus supplying a vital change in our diet, and life was well maintained. By nature's providence having arrived at the island late in the season, we were kept in anxiety as to our meat supply, which was constantly depleted. It was periodically replenished by small penguins, but the seals were unable to land owing to the ice foot.

"From June onward the weather was better as regards wind, but we were under a constant pall of fog and snow. In the middle of winter Blackborn's toes had to be amputated. Whenever the sea opened our hopes of relief were renewed. The three previous attempts at relief had synchronized with times when the island was beset with ice.

"At the beginning of August we were able to collect seaweed and limpets, which formed a valuable change in our diet, but the deep water, heavy seas and ice prevented us from fishing.

"On August 28 the gale drove the pack from the island, and on August 30, through the lifting fog, we caught sight of the Yelcho steering through the maze of stranded bergs. An hour later we were homeward bound.

"I wish to place on record the good morale of the entire party, and especially the energy and ability of How, Hussey, Hurley, Macklin, McIlroy, Kerr and Rickenson."

Explorers Praise Shackleton

New York, September 5.—Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton's daring rescue of twenty-two men of his Antarctic expedition from Elephant Island, where they had been marooned since April 16, has won for him the highest praise from fellow explorers.

Dr. Henryk Arctowski, author, explorer and Chief of the Science Department of the New York Public Library, who was in charge of the physical observations of the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-9, said yesterday:

"Lieut. Shackleton is a gallant man, as is shown anew in his persistence and success in efforts to rescue the men of his Antarctic expedition who were left on Elephant Island. It is simply bully that he has succeeded so well. He has plenty of time now to prepare an expedition to rescue the men left on the other side of the Antarctic continent when the Aurora went adrift. It is to be hoped that these men are still safe, because there should be plenty of seal and penquins and penquins' eggs.

"Though left at a point where it is thought there were several depots of food supplies left by former expeditions, these supplies cannot be depended upon absolutely, for they may have spoiled, or something else might have happened to them. But the seals, penguins and eggs should settle the food question for them. Lieutenant Shackleton will not be able to start from Australia or South America to rescue them before the end of November or first of December because of ice conditions in Ross Sea which do not allow an approach to the Antarctic ice barrier before January, and sometimes only by the first of February."

A Wonderful Thing

Dr. Frederic Augustus Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, member of the commission to investigate the condition of the fur seal herd of Pribilof Islands, and corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London, said:

"There is no doubt about the heroism of Lieut. Shackleton. It was a wonderful thing that he did when after getting his men to Elephant Island he set out with five men in the whaleboat to make the trip in search of rescuers, the trip that ended on South Georgia. The attempts that he afterward made, and which were finally successful, to rescue his companions on Elephant Island, constitute an extremely fine thing. It is harder to say what success he will have in rescuing the men of the Aurora left on the ice at Ross Sea, but his energy and persistence can be depended upon, now that he has succeeded in getting the men whom many feared might have starved, from Elephant Island."

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who began explorations wintering with Peary at Cape d'Urville, Kane Basin, 1897-8; commanded the Roosevelt, 1905-9, taking active part in Peary's expedition to the Pole, and was commander of the whaler Karluk, flagship of the Stefansson Arctic exploring expedition said at the Explorers' Club:

"I expected Lieut. Shackleton would rescue the men from Elephant Island. Those who understood the man Shackleton was knew he was capable of doing it. He is a sailor by profession and an explorer, and to him a thing like that was very simple.

Had a Like Experience

"I can sympathize with him in his anxiety for the men left behind on Elephant Island while he went for aid. The same thing happened to me with the Canadian Government's Arctic Expedition in 1913-14 when the Karluk was lost in the middle of winter north of Wrangel Island. We managed to get seventeen out of twenty-five people onto the island from the ship which was 100 miles off shore.

"With an Esquimau I crossed 120 miles of ice to the Servian shore and journeyed down that coast to East Cape and finally reached St. Michael, Alaska, where we got the revenue cutter Bear and another ship, and finally got the men off Wrangel Island. But my anxiety for the men left on Wrangel Island during the time I was making this trip makes me a ready sympathizer with the anxiety of Lieut. Shackleton, who so bravely and energetically rescued the men he had been forced to leave behind."

"Shackleton's message that the party marooned on Elephant Island was saved gives more confidence that the smaller party marooned for a much longer time on the opposite side of the Antarctic Continent—the Aurora's party, will be rescued," Herbert L. Bridgeman, ex-President of the Arctic Club and himself an explorer, said yesterday. "If these men survived for three months with practically nothing there is every hope that the Aurora's party, with their supply of seals and penquins, is safe.

"There is every indication that the Aurora's party will be rescued by January or February. Of course you cannot sail a ship as near the South Pole as you can the North Pole, and this will lend difficulty to the rescue of the Aurora's party, but there is no doubt that these men are safe.

"Shackleton's adventure is an example of the best qualities of mankind and of British seamanship and discipline. This will go far to compensate for the feeling of disappointment in more definite and tangible results and will stimulate determination to return to the task and finish it at the first favorable opportunity."

Duchess of Roxburghe To Get Special Honor

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE

London, Sept. 5.—It is reported in the royal entourage that the Duchess of Roxburghe, who before her marriage to the Duke, was Miss May Ogden Goelet, of New York, has been offered the post of Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary, vacated by the Duchess of Devonshire. The rules of the court require that the Mistress of the Robes shall not be of lower rank than a Duchess, and this rule limits the number of ladies eligible to the post.

WHAT NURSES CARRY TO WAR.

"I well remember the first party of nurses we took out," said the chief stewardess of one of the steamers which acted as transports between England and the Cape during the South African war of fourteen years ago. "The ship seemed just a great hospital, only there were no patients. Of course it was a new experience to us at the time and we were interested in all that went on, but the fact which struck me most, and has never gone out of my mind since, was that every one of the nurses, with scarcely an exception had brought a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on board for her own personal use whilst in Africa."

It is because they know that woman's greatest need when afflicted with the aches and ills peculiar to her sex is fully met by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the World's most famous blood and nerve tonic, that hospital nurses use and recommend these Pills wherever occasion arises. Women's ailments—their distressing backaches, headaches, Anaemia, attacks of "Nerves", and those periodical derangements of health which cause so much depression and pain—can only be successfully overcome through the blood, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills rapidly make new, rich, red blood, at the same time building up the nervous system, that their reputation and popularity among women of all classes in all parts of the World is so great.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, and the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle $1.50, 6 bottles $8 post free.

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Rumania As A Factor In War

Political Aspect of Her Entry as One of the Allies Reviewed by a Student of Balkan Statecraft

By Prince Lazarovich Hrebellanovich

THE entrance of Rumania into the war at the very moment when the Allies at Salonica are menaced by another disaster in the Balkans not less fatal in results than the Serb catastrophe of a year ago raises again the hopes of many that the war is entering its final stage. The same optimism was evident at the time of Italy's entrance into the war. Will Rumania better justify the hopes of the Allies than did Italy last year? The answer to this question should be given in the next few weeks.

Much depends upon the conditions under which Rumania entered the war—her declaration of war was rather abrupt. Rumania's connections with Italy, and the speculations put forward in the European press, picturing the steps of speedy success, and, on he other hand, the seemingly puzzling depreciation of sterling exchange, indicate the presence of underlying conditions not readily apparent to the man in the street.

In the minds of some persons close to the events there exists the question as to how far the entrance of Rumania at the present moment comes burdened with complications generative of future trouble. They fear that even should the hopes of the optimists for a speedy termination of the war be realized through the action of Rumania, the change may involve the birth of a new political combination, and a possible grouping of adversaries containing elements provocative of a new war hot on the heels of the present one.

The fact had better be faced squarely, that the world may well be in the first stages, rather than the last, of a period of wars.

The vast world entanglements that have caused these terrific explosions are largely the result of a stupendous world population, governed by amateur and mediocre statesmanship unable to cope with the ever-increasing international trade rivalries and schemes of political and commercial conquest.

It is a curious phenomenon of this war that it has not developed in either camp among the civil or military leaders of the nations any men of conspicuous force, either as statesmen or Generals.

In Germany no man has come forward of the caliber of either Bismarck or Moltke. However, on the Teuton side a marvelously wrought out general organization goes far to supplant that deficiency. Among the Entente Allies the absence of commanding ability has even been more apparent and more deplorable in its results. In those lands there has not existed an efficient co-ordinated organism, and in all of those countries there have been apparent the vices of parliamentary clique interference in statesmanship, and political interference of a fatal character with the military conduct of the war.

Due to the lack of genius of political and military leadership on the Teutonic side mistakes of grave nature have been more than once committed, and might have placed a decisive victory in the hands of the Entente group if they had been able to grasp the advantage. The Germans, because of their good machine, have more than once been near the attainment of a decisive victory, while the Allies, who in several fields have drunk deep of disaster, have never yet been near such a victory, if we except Russia in Galicia in the Autumn of 1914 and Spring of 1915.

To this lack of any powerful grip on the realities of international problems was due the Servian catastrophe of last year. That disaster was not inevitable, either from a political or military point of view.

It was certainly not unknown to the powers that at the time of the making of the treaties prior to the first Balkan war—Bulgaro-Serb and Bulgaro-Greek—that Bulgaria not only received advice from Vienna, but made firmer an understanding which had long existed between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Vienna, an understanding which laid the basis for an Austrian aggression against Servia in co-operation with Bulgaria during the first Balkan war. In August, 1913, before the conclusion of the Bucharest Treaty, Austria inquired of Italy whether that country, in view of the Triple Alliance, would support Austria in case the latter should attack Servia. This statement was made by Giolitti in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. It was certainly not unknown to the powers that after the treaty at Bucharest new arrangements were concluded between Austria and Ferdinand of Bulgaria—arrangements which provided for Bulgaria's entrance into a campaign against Servia, co-operating with an Austrian attack on the Serbs.

In spite of the knowledge that treaty relations of some kind existed between Bulgaria and Vienna, whose subject matter was the conquest of Servia, with the promise to Bulgaria of territory which the Entente Allies had not the equal power of assuring to her without the annihilation of Servia, the Allies to the last hour clung to the fond hope that Bulgaria could be won to fight for the Entente. The moment the Servian Government weakly allowed itself to be influenced to cede to Bulgaria the strategic region of Serb-Macedonia, the treaty between Rumania, Servia, and Greece was like a chain broken in the middle, and the wall of defense in the Balkans was down. Greece and Rumania thenceforth had no other safe path than to shift for themselves separately, and were consigned perforce to a policy of opportunism.

In November, 1914, and again as late as August 30, 1915, within three short months of the final catastrophe, I represented the true situation to the British Cabinet and pointed out the importance of Servia and the necessity of preserving intact the strategic region of Serb-Macedonia. I wrote the following words to Sir Edward Grey in a vain last attempt to prevent the fatal action:

"I venture to draw particular attention to a fact which I think must be known to the allied Governments, namely, that supplementary to all treaties and arrangements made between Bulgaria and Austria, and between Burgaria and Germany, there has existed a personal dynastic treaty, confirmed at the time of the erection of Bulgaria into a kingdom, a treaty still extant between Austria-Hungary and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and that was initialed by Germany. It must also be within the present knowledge of the allied Governments that during the negotiations antecedent to the Balkan wars of 1912 of the treaties between Servia, Bulgaria and Greece, King Ferdinand received suggestions and guidance from both Vienna and Berlin. If this dynastic treaty is kept in mind the evacuation of Adrianople by Bulgaria in 1913, and all the events between Servia and Bulgaria since then, will perhaps be more readily understood.

"Without the possession by the Serbs of the Vardar Valley and its region, inclosing the natural defenses of Serb territory, there can be no independent Servia. And the Serb State would perforce (however augmented in the West) become a vassal of Austria-Hungary or Germany.

"Bulgaria, however much built up by the Allies, could never, because of her geographical situation, bar the way of the Teutonic armies to Suez and the Orient.

"Had not the whole Serb people itself—that same people which as simple soldiers in the trenches, rank and file of the army, refusing to further retire before the Austrian advance in December last, hurled forth that invader—had not the whole Serb people in arms understood Serb interests in the Vardar Valley and been able to repel the Bulgarian attempt at conquest in 1913, or, had the Serbs been unable to prevent their own Government from fulfilling the treaty giving those regions to Bulgaria, Servia would have been today in Austrian hands and the German-Austrian armies would be now well on their way to Suez if not already in full control of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The present Bulgarian dealings are probably not intended to result in Bulgarian armed aid to the Allies, but are aiming at breaking all power of Serb resistance, thus obtaining from the Allies—and the Serb Government—confirmation of what King Ferdinand has already obtained from the Germanic powers in return for the promise to open the road for them to Constantinople.

"Serb submission to the demands of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria would not attain any tangible advantage whatever for the Allies, but, on the

(Continued on Page 9)

The United States And The War — By Gilbert Murray

(*Westminster Gazette*)

It is dangerous to comment too freely on the psychology of foreign nations. I knew a man who held the opinion that Americans cared for only three things in the world—comfort, money, and safety—objects which notoriously inspire aversion in the normal Briton. And he explained this view at some length to two young Americans, one of whom had been working fourteen hours a day at the relief of distress in Belgium, while the other, with a sad disregard for truth and the feelings of his parents, had passed himself off as a Canadian in order to fight in the British Army.

I know another man, an American man of letters, who went off at his own expense at the time of the German advance in Poland to help the Polish refugees. He worked for months on end among people starving and dying of typhus, often going without food himself and entirely abstaining from some of the most ordinary comforts of life. When I last met him he had seen a thousand people dead around him at one time. He was then on his way back to continue his work, and I felt some nervousness on hearing he was to pass through England. I have an inward feeling that someone at this moment is explaining to him that Americans ask no questions about the war except how much money they can make out of it, and the one thing you can be sure of about a Yank is that he will be too proud to fight.

This particular man very likely will not retaliate. He will smile sadly and search his conscience, and reflect sympathetically that people who are suffering cannot help being irritable. But some millions of his fellow-countrymen will answer for him and they have rather a pretty wit when they set about answering. A placard over a certain large cinema show in New York once put the point neatly: ENGLISHMEN! YOUR KING AND COUNTRY WANT YOU. WE DON'T.

* * *

The beauty of that statement is that it finishes the matter and leaves nothing to argue about. But if you are unwise enough to wish to argue, you will find ample material. Think of all the things, to begin with, that are said against England by Englishmen. Remember all the things that your most Radical friends have said in the past against the Tories and Imperialists, and add it to all that the Tories used to say about Lloyd George; double it by all that the U.D.C. on the one hand and Mr. Maxse and the *Morning Post* on the other are saying about everyone who does not worship in their own particular tabernacles; sum them all together and put in front of them the words: "Honest Englishmen themselves confess——"! The effect will be quite surprising. It would be no wonder if the simple-minded American should feel some prejudice against a nation whose leaders are all in the pay of Germany and whose working-classes spend their lives in a constant debauch; a nation which makes up for its inefficiency in the field by riotous levity at home, by ferocious persecution of conscience and free speech, and by the extreme bloodthirstiness of its ultimate intentions towards the enemy. The wonder is that he feels it so little that some sane instinct generally helps him to know the grosser kind of lie when he sees it, and some profound consciousness of ultimate brotherhood between the two great English-speaking peoples is so much stronger than all the recurrent incidents of superficial friction.

* * *

The main cause of friction is without doubt, that in the greatest crisis of our history we expected more from America than she was disposed to give. We felt to her a little as the Danes felt towards us in 1864, as the French felt towards us in 1870. When Belgium was invaded, when the Lusitania was sunk, the average Englishman did, without doubt, look expectantly towards America, and America did not respond to our expectations. Were those expectations reasonable and natural, or were they not?

The answer seems to me quite clear. They were entirely natural, but not quite reasonable. We could not help feeling them; but it was not at all likely that the average American voter should feel as we did. How should he? One need not speak of the six million Germans, and the innumerable other aliens in the United States; nor yet of the traditional anti-British feeling in the political "mob." The plain fact is that nations do not go to war for remote philanthropic objects. They get near it sometimes, as we got near it with Turkey in 1895, over the Armenian massacres. But they do not go over the edge, except where the philanthropic indignation is reinforced by other motives or causes of quarrel. And even there, time is needed to awake a whole nation. Mental preparation is needed; the culprit must have a bad character already, the proof of the crime committed must be exceedingly clear. None of these conditions was present in 1914. The Germans were greatly respected in the United States. There had been a powerful and assiduous court paid to American opinion. Every single crime committed by Germany was accompanied by a cloud of dust and counter-accusation. It was the Russians who insisted on war; it was France which invaded Belgium; it was the Belgian women and children who committed atrocities on the German soldiers; it was the English who used explosive bullets and poisonous gas; I forget whether it was the Lusitania which tried to sink the poor submarine, or if that was only the Arabic; but at every single point at which the national indignation of America might have exploded the issue was confused and befogged.

We should remember the immortal words of the Pope, when confronted by the twentieth or thirtieth demonstration of the bestialities done by the Germans in Belgium: "*But, you know, they say they didn't.*" The same answer was always open not only to Colonel Bryan (why should that eminent pacifist be denied his full claim to military glory?), but to men of much less nebulous judgment than he.

No; it was not reasonable to expect the United States to plunge into war for motives of philanthropy. And if one begins to put the question on other grounds, then clearly it is not for us foreigners to decide what course best suits the interest or dignity of the United States. They know their own case, pro and con, far better than we can, and we certainly need not complain of either the skill or the fervor with which our friends in that great, strange country have stated our case.

* * *

But the matter is decided. America will not join in this war. Both political parties are united on that point; and only a few voices of independent thinkers, voices sometimes of great weight and eloquence, are lifted in protest. I do not, of course, say that there might not arise some new and unexpected issue which would compel her to change her policy; but, as far as the issues are now known, the Americans have made up their minds to have no war.

Such a decision has, of course, had its consequences. Any person who, after hesitating, comes to a decision likes afterwards to have as many grounds as possible for justifying himself, and the same holds of a nation. If America had, for good or evil, plunged into the war, she would have found easily a thousand reasons for being enthusiastic about it and for justifying her intimate sympathy with us. It is now the other way. She cannot help feeling a certain coldness towards people who, as she thinks, tempted her to dangerous courses; who certainly felt, however unreasonably, a shade of disappointmemnt about her. What right had we to be disappointed; to hint by our manner, if not by words, that she had chosen safety rather than the *beau role?* After all, why should she fight England's battles? Wicked as the Germans are—and hardly any normal American defends them—is England so entirely disinterested and blameless? Is Ireland so much more contented than Alsace-Lorraine? Do the "Black List" and the Paris Resolutions and the "Orders in Council" suggest that the new Liberal England is so very different from the old England that was America's natural enemy? The President has used language which looks like a repudiation of all moral or human interest in Europe's quarrels: "With the causes and objects of the war America is not concerned," I do not believe that the President himself really would hold to that dictum, and I am sure his countrymen would not. The principle is too cynical for either. But, as far as direct public action is concerned, that statement holds the field. Belgium, Armenia, Poland, Miss Cavell, the horrors of Wittenberg, the wholesale deportations of women, the habitual killing of unarmed civilians; all these are to count as matters of indifference for the executive government of the United States.

* * *

But not for the human beings who compose the United States, whether in the Government or out of it. The more they have decided not to intervene publicly in the war, the more they are ready to pour out their sympathy, their work, and their riches to help the distresses of the war. Never was there a nation so generous, so ready in sympathy, so quick to respond to the call of suffering. They exceed England in these qualities almost as much as England exceeds the average of Europe. They will stand aloof from the savage old struggle, free, unpolluted, rejoicing in their own peace and exceeding prosperity, but always ready to send their missionaries and almoners to bind the wounds of more benighted lands. The wars of Europe are not their business.

Unless, indeed, after the war, the victor should come out too powerful? A victorious Germany is fortunately out of the question; but a victorious England—might not that bring trouble? America must after all be "prepared."

* * *

It is hard for an Englishman to understand how a very great nation, a very proud nation, whom we, accustomed to range the whole circuit of the world and find our brothers trading or governing in the antipodes, look upon instinctively as our own kinsmen and natural friends, should be content to stay apart from the great movement of the world and to strike no blow either for Democracy or Absolutism; to leave it to others to decide whether peace or war shall be the main regulator of national life, whether treaties shall be sacred or not, whether or not "Government of the people by the people for the people" shall perish from the greater part of the earth. And many Americans feel as we do. The most brilliant and magnetic of America's recent Presidents feels as we do. But, as a rule, I believe, the average American is not only content, but proud to stand thus aloof and indifferent. The line of thought leading to such a pride is one familiar to many generations of Americans, the glory of their immense isolation.

Why should they turn back to mix again in the misery and blood-guiltiness of that evil old world from which their fathers and mothers fled? They will forgive it, now that they are free and safe. They will forgive it, they will re-visit it sometimes with a kind of affection, they will pour out their abundant riches to alleviate its sufferings, but they will never again be entangled in its schemes and policies, they will never again give it power over them.

* * *

Generation after generation of American settlers have been refugees from European persecution, Refugee Puritans, refugee Quakers, refugee Catholics, French Huguenots, English and German Republicans, in later days persecuted Jews and Poles and Russian revolutionaries have all found shelter and freedom in America, and most of them some degree of prosperity and public respect. And far more numerous than these definite sufferers from religious or political persecution have been the swarms of settlers who, for one reason or another, had found life too hard in the Old World. In every generation the effect is repeated. Europe is the place that people fly from; the place of tyrants and aristocracies, of wars and crooked diplomacy, the place where the poor are so miserable that they leave their homes and families and spend their last shilling in order to work at the lowest manual labour in the one land on earth which will really assure them "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." No wonder it is easy for an American to reject all responsibility for the troubles of Europe!

Nay, when you meet an American who is really interested in Europe, you will be surprised to find how little he cares for the things that we consider liberal or progressive. Such things are not what he wants of Europe. He can get them at home. He likes Europe to be European. What he asks of Europe is picturesqueness: old castles, and Louis XIV., and Austrian rules of etiquette and an unreformed House of Lords. When we reform such things away he is rather regretful, as we in England might be at the Chinese cutting off their pigtails. In his leisure hours he likes us as we are, and when it comes to business his only determination is that we shall never again interfere with him.

I do not say that such an attitude is wise or right; much less that it is universal in America. But it is a state of mind which is easily intelligible and which must always be reckoned with.

* * *

A Liberal Englishman will quite understand it. He may, perhaps, regard it with a good deal of sympathy, and even imagine that it must lead on the whole to a feeling of friendliness towards England as contrasted with the less liberal Powers. But it is not so. Every large wave of feeling demands a human representative or symbol and the course of history has decreed that to the average American the symbol of European tyranny is England. He knows, of course, that the government of Russia or Prussia or Austria or divers other nations may be much worse than that of England; but his own historical quarrel, repeated through many generations, has been with England, and the typical fight for human freedom against tyranny is the American War of Independence; next to that comes the War of 1812. The cause is now won. Freedom is safe, and his relations with England are peaceful, and even friendly. Yet the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. When he hears the words Orders in Council, Restriction of Trade, Right of Search, Black List, something argumentative and anxious rises within him. When he hears that some person has been condemned as a rebel against the British Government, he tends to murmur, "So was George Washington!"

No; he bears no grudge against his old enemy, but England belongs to Europe, not to America; and she can stay where she belongs. For his part, what does he want with other nations?

He is a citizen of the greatest free nation in the world, and not only the greatest but, by every sane standard that he believes in, infinitely the best. It has a larger white population than the whole British Empire. Its men and women are more prosperous, cleaner, better paid, better fed, better dressed, better educated, better in physique than any others on the face of the globe.

They have simpler and saner ideals, more kindliness and common-sense, more enterprise, and more humanity. Silly people in Europe, blind, like their ancestors, imagine that America somehow lacks culture, and must look abroad for its art learning; why, as a matter of fact, the greatest sculptor since Michael Angelo was an American. St. Gaudens; the two best painters of the last decades, Abbey and Sargent, were both Americans; up to last year the most famous English novelist was an American; the best public architecture is notoriously to be found in America, as well as the best public concerts and libraries, and the most important foundations for scientific research. And to crown our friend's confident picture, there is no country on earth where the children are so happy.

A friend of mine stayed last year in a summer camp of young men and women in a forest in the Middle-West, and never once heard the European war mentioned. One night, as they looked over a moon-lit lake, a young student spoke thoughtfully of the peacefulness of the scene, and the contrast it made with the terrible sufferings of mankind elsewhere. My friend agreed, and murmured something about the sufferings of Europe. "Lord, I wasn't thinking of Europe," said the young man: "I thinking of the thunderstorms in Dakota."

If only they could really remain aloof! But they cannot. There is at least one Power with whom they are constantly in contact, and whose world-wide interests are constantly rubbing against theirs both by land and sea; and that Power is Great Britain.

"When two empires find their interests continually rubbing against each other in different parts of the world," said Sir Edward Grey in 1911, "there is no half-way house possible between constant liability to friction and cordial friendship." That is the gentle and statesmanlike way of putting it. An eloquent American, whose speech this year has been circulated widely across the continent, phrased the matter more strongly. He advocated definitely a British Alliance on the ground that, between two nations so intimately connected and touching each other at so many points there is no third way: it must be either Alliance or War. Yet Alliance, after what we have seen, seems impossible; and War cannot even for an instant be thought of. It would be the last disgrace to the modern world, the final downfall of civilisation.

EVENTS — SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

WITH a sigh of relief, ninty-nine people out of a hundred tore from its pad, just a week ago, that little scrap of paper epitomising the end of summer, and ruthlessly flung it (if the flinger was of a tidy habit) into the waste-paper basket.

All agree that this has not been a hot summer, that is, not hot as Shanghai summers go, and certainly the nights have been cool, but there are few who will not welcome a steadily lowering thermometer.

With October staring pleasantly at us from our desks, our thoughts fly to those occupations and sports peculiarly our own. To many, a tramp across country, gun on shoulder, is the acme of enjoyment. To others golf and football will appeal. Whilst one or two will take from its case, where it has lain these many months past, that dearest of possessions, cousin (several times removed, alas!) of the Strad, which was so carefully tucked away at the first sign of atmospheric stickiness and is now as carefully unwrapped, ready to respond to the moods of its owner.

With the gentler sex, the contents of the wardrobe will be rigorously inspected; for with so much to be done in aid of War Funds a very large part of the community will find little time to spare later on. There are endless gatherings ahead and much work to accomplish. To those with histrionic ability, with voices that charm or with fingers skilful to create the sounds that stir our hearts, we shall look for pleasant hours of distraction from the glooms of War. And to those helpers at whose deft touch yards of warm material are changed to comfortable garments for soldiers, this promises to be a busy and, we hope, a very successful winter.

* * *

MOST Britons will give generously, and there are few who will not gladly add their quota to the fund in remembrance of one of England's greatest men, a man whose foresight, genius for organising, and strength of character completely altered the trend of the great conflagration in Europe—a man whose untimely end is mourned by Great Britain's millions from one end of the world to the other—Lord Kitchener.

To meet this end a fund has been opened by the Lord Major of London at the Mansion House with the following objects:

1. That any such memorial should be permanent and perpetuate his name for all time, and

2. That it should be devoted to some object known to be near his heart.

As the welfare of the men of the Navy and Army were ever uppermost in his thoughts it was felt that a scheme for helping those who were disabled, and especially those who were not in a position to obtain the attention and comforts they need, would be the way he would have chosen. To this end £300,000 has already been subscribed, but that is not nearly sufficient, especially as the original scope has been considerably expanded. It is now proposed also to establish travelling commercial scholarships for men who have served with the forces or sons of dead or disabled soldiers, to enable them to travel and study the countries of the Allies, each scholarship to have a value of £150 a year.

It is hoped that a large sum will be collected—the scheme, appealing as it must do the sympathies of all men in the British Dominions—so that the income only, will be used. Thus, men who are fighting today and their sons coming after, will no longer have to face a black future as best they can, but will know that a grateful country holds them ever in remembrance through their beloved leader. A portion of the fund will be used immediately for equipping a home for disabled officers.

At the request of the Lord Mayor, Sir Haviland de Sausmarez will be glad to receive all subscriptions, which should be addressed to him at H. B. M.'s Supreme Court.

* * *

Social Chat

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. MacGrath, who left by the Empress of Asia on Saturday, were entertained at a farewell dinner given by Consul General and Mrs. Sammons in their honour. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Merriman and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Fearn. Mr. MacGrath, expects to return in the early part of next year. Mrs. MacGrath, now quite strong again after her recent sharp attack of illness, will probably stay home over the summer. During her residence here she has filled, very admirably, the post

(Continued on Page 10)

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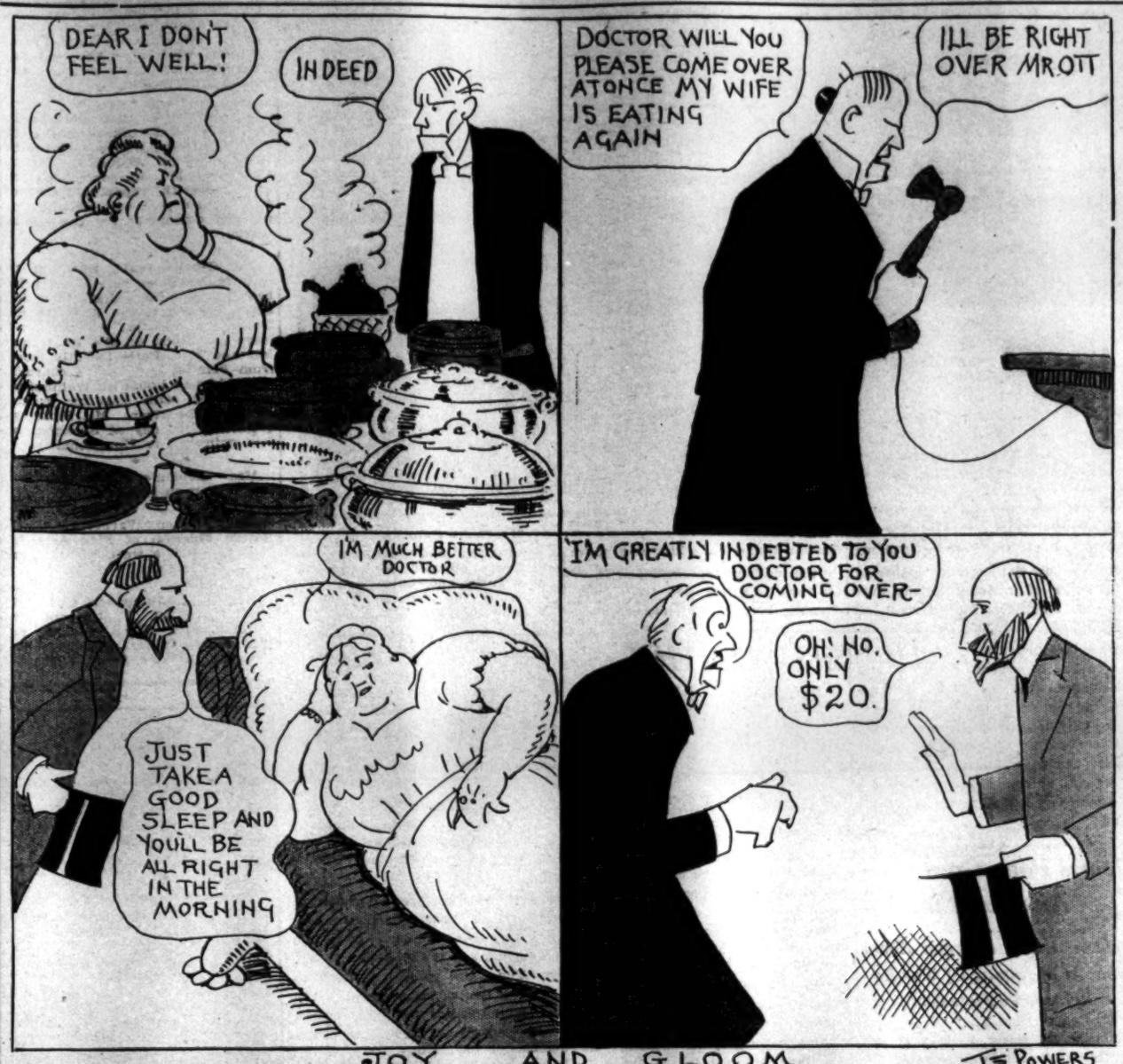
What's The Use? By T. E. Powers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T.E POWERS
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Rumania As A Factor In War

(Continued from Page 8)

contrary, that grave act would create complications in the Near Eastern situation of a nature disastrous to England, France, and Russia.

"Why, therefore, should the Allies induce a Serb Government to cause its nation to wantonly commit suicide?"

The following are extracts from a letter I wrote the British Government on November 20, 1915:

"Had Servia stood unshakable and been encouraged to do so, refusing to admit any Bulgarian justification to lay claims to the old Serb lands reconquered from the Turks by Serb blood alone, and including the points of strategic importance vital for the country's defense, it is almost certain that Rumania and Greece, not having any cause to fear Serb weakness, or collapse in the Serb part of the Rumano-Serbo-Greek bulwark, would not have hesitated to stand loyally by their joint conventions.

"The demolished wall must be rebuilt. But the condition *sine qua non* of success forbids any temporizing or makeshift and exacts that all effort from the very start shall be within the frame of that thoroughgoing and far-reaching policy. Failing this, is failing all."

Despite the series of political blunders of the Allies, and incapacity at Belgrade, the disaster which overwhelmed Servia could even then have been partly or wholly avoided with the proper use of the Serb Army and even a small measure of support rendered efficiently by Sarrail's forces.

A responsibility of the gravest nature rests upon the official, whoever he may be, who conveyed to Field Marshal Putnik deliberately misleading information as to the condition of affairs at Nish and Salonica. This deception was extended to the public by the decorating of the town of Nish, ostensibly to celebrate the arrival of the French troops in that city, when it could not have been unknown to the Nish authorities that the French troops had only begun to land in Salonica. The error conveyed to Marshal Putnik prevented that old General, veteran of three wars, from taking the measures he had planned for the immediate withdrawal southward to positions with Nish as the key, where Servians could have faced both Bulgar and Teuton, protecting the line of communication with Salonica and the south.

The operations of General Sarrail, from his arrival at Salonica would appear to be susceptible of but one of two interpretations. Either General Sarrail is an officer of singular incapacity, or he has been acting under orders from a political source consciously or unconsciously motived by considerations not in keeping with the avowed object of the Entente to overthrow the Bulgaro-Teutonic enemy in the region.

If these views appear to be too frank or too strong, I would invoke the remembrance of the world to a nation martyred because of these blunders, and to the graves of many a brave young English lad and many a gallant French soldier, who might, perhaps, be living today but for these errors.

Simultaneously with the entrance of Rumania we hear again the anxious question, "Will Bulgaria join us?" and the same fallacious dream of an Austria detached from Germany floats in some minds. Indeed, the whole delusion of the Entente Allies concerning Bulgaria and the ill-fated attempt to "win Bulgaria" was based on the old British policy, bred in the bone for a hundred years, of anti-Russianism, as well as influences in France remaining from the days when that country was the dominant power in Near Orient. And, lastly, there was Russia's dream of Bulgaria as a Russian creation.

Considering the British difficulty, even in official circles, of suddenly escaping from the hold of the long-followed routine of anti-Russianism and pro-Austrianism, it was not surprising that when Sir Edward Grey, heading an enlightened section of political opinion, came to see the necessity of a reversal of the old attitude toward Russia and the value of an entente with that power, the British public was unable to divest itself immediately of old prejudices concerning the Slav empire, and that even an important part of the official world could not at once turn volteface to hate what it had esteemed and esteem what it had hated.

These politicians could not from one day to the next put off the Bulgaro-Austro policies which had for so long influenced British action in the Balkans. This curious psychological phase of the situation tends to render credible the perfect sincerity of the Austrian and German astonishment at England's entrance into the war. It indicates the origin of the idea continually recurring like a leitmotif since the beginning of the war, that Bulgaria was ever on the verge of being brought to the side of the Allies. Even now at the eleventh hour the Entente organs renew attempts to wheedle or press Bulgaria into their camp. It must not be forgotten that the line of economic gravity of Europe stretching from the North Sea to Bagdad, Suez, and the Orient, and touching all the great industrial and producing centres of Central Europe, lies through the Balkans, passing through the heart of Servia. Because of his great fundamental fact any unsound political construction in that region is merely the mischievous priming of new mines, which the touch of a child or an idiot could set off. So, too, political bargaining in the interest of local or momentary needs of the belligerents is in reality a surrender of principle and a confirmation of complications leading to future wars.

Skillful dealing with Sofia at this time in the interest of the Allies and of Greece would leave Bulgaria severely alone. If the Central Powers are able to make of Southern Rumania a second Servia, they will do so with or without Bulgaria, who could not escape the German police grip in time to be of material aid. If, on the other hand, the Teutons are defeated, there is no need of Bulgaria, and the Allies will come to the peace congress free of a whole world of dangerous complications that would have been Bulgaria's dower to them.

Italy's entrance into the war was greeted with the same optimistic cheers that now great Rumania, but Italy's entrance has not proved of value to the Allies. That act, heralded boldly by Salandra as a step toward the attainment of Italy's "ancient aspirations," coupled with Sir Edward Grey's assurances to Italy concerning Slav-Dalmatia, had the effect of consolidating Austria-Hungary in her southern Slav districts. Before that moment the Austrian South Slavs could not be depended upon in battle against the foes of the Hapsburg house, either in the north or south; but against Italy, who entered the war not alone to regain Italian Trentino and Trieste, but with the avowed aim of laying a new yoke upon the South Slav lands, these southern Slavs have fought as men fight for their country, and Slav regiments under the command of a Serb, General Borayevich, have long been able to hold Italy at bay.

Therefore, the intervention of Italy has not strengthened the Entente Allies during their campaigns and has introduced into the Balkan imbroglio new elements of future strife.

To know the ultimate value of Rumania's entrance, granting in advance her success as a combatant in the war, it would still be necessary to know the nature of the arrangements between Italy and Rumania and the basis of conciliation between "the ancient aspirations" of each. Where will the Rumano-Italian combination be found in the ultimate groups of the powers?

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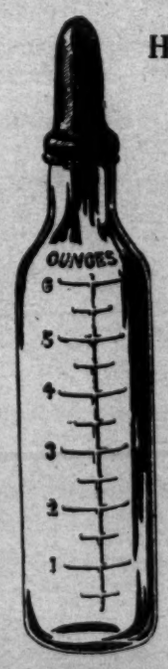

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SEES END OF THE WAR BY WINTER OF 1918

Neutral, Back in London From Berlin, Believes Germany Can Continue for a Year

NO DANGER OF STARVATION

But the People, He Says, Are Greatly Disheartened By Enormous Losses

London, September 1.—The Daily Mail publishes an account of conditions in Germany ten days ago, which was obtained from a neutral who toured the country in July and August for the purpose of an independent inquiry into the existing situation. The Mail's informant said:

"My mission was to sound every class of German opinion as to the present and the future of war. I interviewed bankers, manufacturers, high State officials, merchants, diplomats, workingmen, and common soldiers. I am a graduate of a German university and have known German ways and habits of thought for thirteen years, most of the time as a resident in the country. I flattered myself at the outset that the Germans would not be able to deceive me when I sought to find out really what was at the back of their heads.

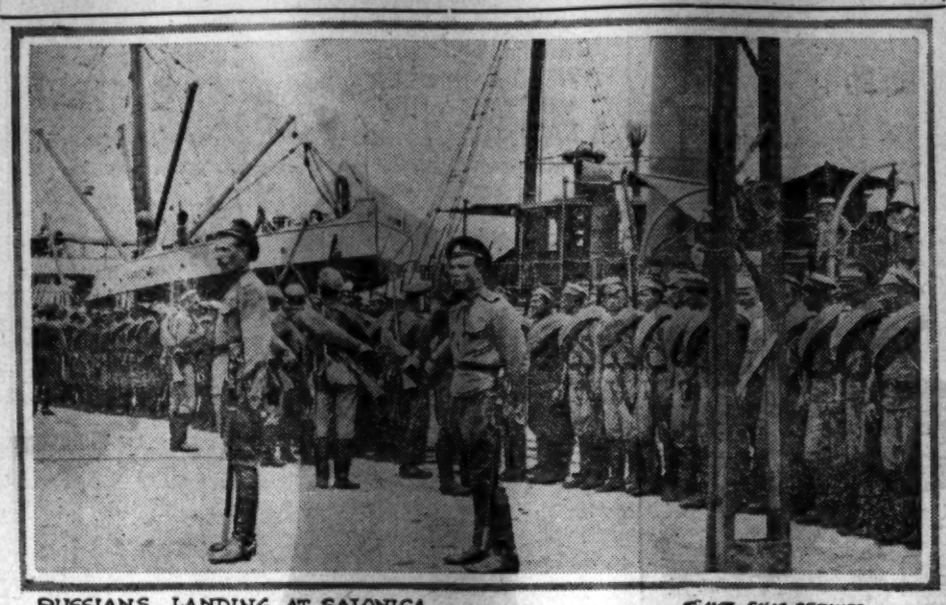
"They succeeded in convincing me that they genuinely believe they will win the war. They do not appear to be able to produce any very tangible evidence on which to base their belief, but the belief is there. Everybody wants peace. 'If only this hideous war were over!' is heard on all sides, but nowhere did I encounter any desire to stack arms on the basis of a defeated Fatherland.

"I am quite amazed by the English people's curiosity to know if the Germans are starving. They are nowhere near starvation. The crops are good, somewhat better than the average. They are satisfactorily harvested. There will be nothing to prevent the Germans, so far as food is concerned, from fighting for another year at least. Food shortage alone will never cause Germany to sue for premature peace. It is a widely cherished misapprehension, too, that monetary conditions are hastening the collapse of Germany's ability to continue the war. I imagine Helfferich [Minister of the Interior] can have another £500,000,000 [$2,500,000,000] this Autumn or any other time he calls for it on the same terms as he secured the rest.

"Well-informed authorities assured me there were at least 1,500,000 men of fit military capacity in garrisons and depots and under training ready for the trenches when needed. Other people placed the number at 2,000,000, and all reminded me that anywhere from 400,000 to 600,000 youths come of military age annually in Germany. Little is said publicly of Germany's enormous casualties. Newspapers are not permitted to give any idea whatever of the grand total, which is approaching 4,000,000 certainly. It is their hideously heavy losses of men killed and incapacitated which are sickening the Germans of the war more than anything else, I think. It is these sacrifices which make me doubt whether the approach of the Winter of 1917-18 will find Germany able to stand a fourth year of war. Of her ability to weather the third year I am left in no doubt whatever.

"England, Italy, and the United States are incessantly 'strafed,' England most of all. They blurt out everywhere that their deal with President Wilson about submarines was only a convenient makeshift for Germany, and that sink-every-thing-at-sight tactics will be resumed as soon as new submarines are ready. I was in Baden-Baden, where there is still tremendous anger over the destructive air raid on Karlsruhe. It caused the Germans to ponder over the wisdom of airship frightfulness against their enemies, although, I must say, I found universal enthusiasm for the merciless Zeppelin raids on England."

Balkan Front Presents Great Cosmopolitan Gathering



RUSSIANS LANDING AT SALONICA ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

The Allied front in Macedonia presents now the greatest gathering of soldiers of various nations ever massed together. The arrival of Russian troops has added one more to the nations represented. There are now fighting on this front, French, British, Italians, Servians, Montenegrins and Russians, to which are opposed Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians. This picture is the first to show the Russians landing at Salonica.

Denies Pope Greeted Austrian Emperor

London Catholic Organ Hears That At Beginning Of War He Refused To Bless Him

London, September 1.—The Tablet, the English Catholic weekly, says:

"The Osservatore Romano denies report that Pope Benedict XV. telegraphed his congratulations to the Emperor of Austria on his eighty-sixth birthday. At the same time it also denies a statement made to the effect that Pope Pius X. had sent a letter to the Emperor before the outbreak of the war, but another version of the late Pontiff's efforts with Austria to prevent the war is given by the Tribuna from statements made by a prelate who belonged to the entourage of his Holiness.

"According to this account, which we give for what it is worth, Pope Pius X., as soon as the ultimatum to Servia became known, sent for the Austrian Ambassador and said he wished to continue to believe that the Austrian Government was not meaning to let loose a world war. The Emperor was drawing near his end and he prayed he should not stain the end of his life with blood."

As the Ambassador in reply said the situation was grave, the Pope sent word to the Nuncio at Vienna to see the Emperor, but though he waited in the ante-chamber for a day the Nuncio was not received. His despatches to the Vatican were intercepted, but he managed to get through the word Janus to announce the declaration of war.

"When the Austrian Ambassador went to the Vatican in the name of the Emperor to beg the Pope's blessing on the Austrian armies, the Pope replied: 'Tell the Emperor I can bless neither the war nor those who brought it about.' And when the Ambassador sought to obtain at least a personal blessing for the Emperor, the Pope said: 'I can only pray God to pardon him.'"

SEES GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS BY WINTER

British Captain Says Britain Expects, However, To Fight Another Year

New York, September 5.—Captain Norman Thwaites of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Adriatic as a Foreign Office courier with dispatches from London for the British Embassy at Washington, said that it was the opinion in official circles that Germany would make preliminary peace proposals before the Winter campaign commences.

"Austria-Hungary is beaten," he said, "and will give in very shortly, and Bulgaria will follow her example. It is expected that the war will last until the Autumn of 1917 unless some unforeseen event occurs.

"The No. 12 battle plane just sent to the front from England is a wonder in every way. The machine has a speed of 125 miles an hour and can ascend at an angle of 47 degrees. It is so safe that it is fool proof and carries a machine gun which will fire 25 shots a second. The naval aid service has improved very much and is doing good work over the Channel and the North Sea in scouting for Zeppelins and the enemy's fleet."

Captain Thwaites said there were fully 2,000,000 British troops now in France in the first three lines and another 500,000 held in reserve at the bases at Rouen, Boulogne, and Calais, where schools have been established for training officers to take the places of those who are killed or wounded in the trenches.

One reason for the slowness of the advance on the Somme, he continued, was that the Germans had destroyed all the water supply except one pipe line that they had reserved for themselves. The Allies had to run fresh pipe lines and to lay them in such a manner that they could not be destroyed.

"My own company rushed a deep dugout," he said, "where a number of Germans had taken refuge and were throwing bombs. Two men of the Engineer Corps, with a Corporal, came up and rolled a barrel of powder to the entrance. After attaching a fuse to it, they rolled the barrel down into the dugout, and every one ran for his life. The whole place was blown to pieces by the explosion except at the foot of the ladder by the entrance, where they found a Prussian officer against the wall, with a pistol in each hand. He was dead from the fumes of the powder."

The Captain said that he had brought over a number of battle relics to be shown at the next Allied Bazaar, which is to be held in Boston in December.

EVENTS

(Continued from Page 8)

of Hon. Assistant Librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society.

* * *

The same steamer carries other well-known residents. Mrs. Noel, who is leaving the East for good, and who travels home via Canada, will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends here. Dr. Murray, who is going home on leave, hopes to get to the front. He takes with him, as a token of appreciation of his work here, the silver-fitted dressing case presented by the police force, and a pair of binoculars which will stand him in good stead somewhere in the Great Arena where he hopes to be.

* * *

Friends of Mrs. Burn (Mrs. Noel's sister) will be glad to heart that her health has improved since her residence in California.

* * *

Mr. Rowland Wade, Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang, expects to be here about the 13th for a short stay, afterwards going North to meet his wife, who is on her way back from England and is due to arrive on the 22nd instant.

* * *

Members of the Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club please take note that the annual meeting will be held at the Club House on Wednesday, October 18th, at 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report and accounts for the past year and electing officers and committee for the ensuing season.

* * *

Mr. George Potts, who left the East in May last year in very bad health and who, after a serious operation was at the Bath Hospital for several months, was hoping to leave for China on the 7th instant. Mr. and Mrs. Potts recently moved from Frinton and took a charming old-fashioned house at Wallingford-on-Thames with gardens running down to the river. Mr. Potts will break his journey at Shanghai before going on to Hongkong.

* * *

Mrs. Lobingier returned from Mokanshan on Monday.

* * *

Mr. Langdon Warner, from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. MacGrath.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Johnstone and child, Mrs. R. F. C. Master and two children, Mrs. W. S. Jackson and Mrs. J. A. Walker, who have been spending the summer in Weihaiwei, arrived by the s.s. Kingsing on Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. M. Castle, who were formely stationed here, also arrived on Wednesday. Mrs. Castle and children left on Friday for a short stay in Weihaiwei, her husband going to Japan to take the baths there.

* * *

Friends of Dr. Reid, an old resident, will be interested to hear that he is helping in the War Workshops at Ealing and is now quite an expert carpenter, making crutches, splints, bed-rests etc. During their summer holiday at Ballater, Dr. and Mrs. Reid and their two daughters spent much time in collecting and then drying and cleaning sphagnum moss which is now largely used in hospitals. This special kind of moss, which is only found in swampy places and by mountain streams, is very absorbant and is supposed to have healing properties and to contain a great deal of iodine. On one mossing expedition alone, no less than seven sacks were collected.

* * *

The elder son, Mr. Robin Reid, is still on a tea estate in Ceylon, and since all men cannot be spared for the front, he makes up as far as possible for his disappointment by doing good work as a volunteer. The younger son, Mr. Duncan Reid, was transferred from the "Invincible" only three months before she went down. He afterwards held a command on a mine sweeper with 40 men under him and is now on the dreadnought "Dominion".

* * *

Mrs. Ayscough, whose organising ability in connection with charitable entertainments will be largely called upon this winter, came back from Tsingtau on the 2nd instant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jenner Hogg were due to arrive yesterday by the Paul Lecat after having spent several months at Chusenji.

* * *

On Thursday the Nippon Maru from San Francisco brought Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, who have been in England for some time, Mrs. Beck, and Mrs. Merriman's sister Mrs. E. F. Smith. The latter has come on a visit to her son, Mr. Floyd Smith.

* * *

Every health resort has been crowded to overflowing this summer and for weeks past the greatest difficulty has been experienced in obtaining berths for the return passage to Shanghai. In Japan, it is said, there were 2,000 people from Shanghai alone, while the Empress of Asia brought no fewer than 167 passengers here. This congestion was due, of course, to the War in Europe, many people having cancelled their passages home in the early spring.

* * *

But difficulties were experienced not only in getting passage back to Shanghai. When a steamer of a well-known line became temporally disabled on the point of starting, a lady passenger who felt justly aggrieved at being turned back to pass another day in the sticky, heavy-laden atmosphere, ingenuously remarked that she knew that ships dropped their anchors but she had never heard of them dropping their propellers before!

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GOT BACK IN ARMY WITH A WOODEN LEG

Then Sergeant F—Was Hurt In Head And Strange Story Of His Career Came Out

Paris, September 2.—How an article in The New York Times led to the establishment of a new and unique post for a French soldier is the story of Sergeant Jacques F—, now a convalescent in a small hospital near Paris. Some three weeks ago Sergeant F—— arrived at the hospital in a state of coma as a result of a serious shrapnel wound in the head. An immediate operation was judged necessary, and the soldier was hurried to the operating table, where the surgeons were startled to find that, though he was wearing the medals and the uniform of a famous regiment, the patient had a wooden left leg to above the knee, and was manifestly "unfit" for military service.

As the Sergeant's "ticket" indicated, he had been discharged from the dressing station at the front. The case aroused great interest, and at the earliest possible moment after the operation, which was entirely successful, he was asked to explain how he came to be in uniform at the front instead of invalided out of the army. F— replied that he had belonged to the regiment in question, which formed part of the "active" army at the outbreak of the war. After passing the earlier months unscathed, he had his left knee shattered in the Artois battle of the Spring of 1915, and lay helpless for two days in a captured German trench without receiving any attention, with the result that when at last he got medical aid it was found that gangrene has set in, and the leg was amputated as the only means of saving his life.

By Autumn he was discharged as cured, fitted with an artificial limb, and was about to be released when he saw in the French press at the beginning of December statements from The New York Times relative to the alleged sale of the "Smile of Rheims" angel head from the Rheims Cathedral to Colonel Dupont—a case which roused great interest here and finally elicited the official declaration that the original head was in the cathedral crypt. Having practiced the profession of sculptor at Marseilles before the war, F— was especially interested in this affair, which suggested to him a scheme whereby he might avoid relegation to the ranks of those unable to serve France any longer.

After weeks of petitioning in every quarter he ultimately succeeded in obtaining the "military" post—with the right to wear his old uniform and medals—of official "watcher of statues" in the Rheims Cathedral, wherein new devastation continually was being wrought by the German guns. For the last six months Sergeant F—has made a tour of the Cathedral twice daily, carefully collecting all the fragments of statues or other stone works of art that fall victims to German destruction. The place from where each piece comes is noted and the fragments, here a nose, there a finger or an arm, are stored each precisely labeled in the same crypt where the "Smile of Rheims" reposes, until the day when the retreat of the invader from the hills north of the city shall permit the work of reconstruction to begin.

"On active service" in the prosecution of this duty during the recent heavy bombardment, F— received the dangerous head wound that brought him to the hospital. At the moment when it struck he was in the act of detaching from an injured statue a piece of arm already cracked and like to fall and break. Undeterred by so grave a proof of the position's danger, F— talks eagerly of returning to Rheims to resume his duties before the end of September.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 5.—The Admiralty reports: On October 3, a squadron of naval aeroplanes successfully dropped heavy, light and incendiary bombs on military objects at San Canciano and Starasano. All machines returned, in spite of shelling.

On October 1, in the afternoon, German seaplanes of the aero station at Zeebrugge persecuted a hostile squadron of aeroplanes. In the course of the air fights which ensued, one enemy machine was shot down. All our raiders returned unharmed.

Traveler Still Wants To Follow Stevenson's Trail in South Seas

American Owner of 'The Idler,' Lost In Gale, May Try Again

Mr. J. R. Jefferson, American traveler and retired financier, for years dreamed of wandering about through the South Sea Islands, from the Marquesas group to the Friendly Islands, taking in the interesting places off the beaten path. Robert Louis Stevenson had won the interest of a busy man, but it seemed that Mr. Jefferson could never find the time to make the extensive voyage he had planned, although he was collecting a valuable library of authoritative works on the peoples of the various groups and how best to reach them.

Came a day, however, when Mr. Jefferson could no longer withstand the lure of the South Seas and he instructed his agents to purchase and outfit an auxiliary schooner-yacht in New York for a year's cruise. The sailing of the trim schooner-yacht, The Idler, in January of last year and its subsequent destruction on the rocks off Cape Hatteras held the interest of the American reading public for several days.

Mr. Jefferson, who is a guest at the Astor House, yesterday recounted the tale of the tragic end of his Stevenson dream last year. Since then with Mrs. Jefferson he has been roaming through the China Seas and to the South.

"Like all youthful romancers I had plenty of time to travel to the ends of the world when I was young but I did not have the money," Mr. Jefferson said. "And in later years I had plenty of money but could hardly afford the time to make some of the journeys I had dreamed of for years. I could find the time to run over to Europe for a few weeks. But my dream of a jaunt through the South Sea Islands would not down, so I finally made my plans for the trip.

"I gathered a library together that dealt with every possible subject in connection with the islands and their peoples. I selected gifts for native chiefs. My agents fitted out an auxiliary schooner-yacht which we named The Idler and in January of last year everything was in readiness. The members of my party, including Mrs. Jefferson and my niece, went to Havana, Cuba, to avoid the rough weather along the Atlantic seaboard while The Idler with a crew of twelve men started after us down the coast. It will be remembered that the early months of last year were the most disastrous for shipping in the Atlantic we had experienced for years.

"When we reached Havana the newspapers told of the finding of an auxiliary schooner-yacht reported aground on the shoals off Cape Hatteras. I could not believe it was my boat as the master had said that he was not going to take any chances going down the coast but intended to take the outside passage. Several days passed by. The Coast Service vessels attempted to reach the ship to identify her and to rescue any sailors who might be aboard. They finally reached the ship a week later, found her to be The Idler but without a living soul aboard. The body of one member of the crew, that of the steward, was washed ashore. We never found any of the others.

"We had planned going through the Panama Canal from Havana and then out across the Pacific over the same course taken by Robert Louis Stevenson, and in following this course I was not trusting to any information from second hand. At an auction in London some years before of Stephenson's belongings I had purchased his personal log of his cruise through the Islands. The entries were all in his own clear hand with many interesting footnotes. That book, with many other interesting volumes went down when The Idler broke up.

"But we have not completely given up the idea and if I can find the type of boat I want I may yet make my cruise through Stevenson's islands of romance and adventure."

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, whose homes are in Warren, Pa., and Santa Barbara, Cal., will spend some time in Korea and Japan before returning to the States.

China Silver Sales Bring Prices Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 6.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says: The appearance of the market is less robust, but there seems no reason to doubt that the undertone continues good.

The approximation of the price to thirty-three pence provoked sales from China. Such sales, even if not large, affect the market, for there is always the possibility of the quantity increasing and the mere fact that China is selling influences other selling speculators, who are disposed to take their profit and the Indian bazaars, whose adverse views regarding the future of silver are notorious and who immediately feel depressed.

The retrogression of prices is the natural outcome of these circumstances.

ITALIAN GUNNERS AT WORK

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 3.—The heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau are uninterruptedly under a lively enemy fire. On the Fleimstal front, the enemy recommenced their attacks. Our positions on both sides of the Travignolo Valley and in several sectors of the Fassana Alps were strongly bombarded by the Italian artillery.

The Bersaglieri repeatedly attacked Col Rizoni Piccolo and finally entered the destroyed defensive works, but they were ejected again by a counter-attack. A hostile night attack against the Passo Di Stalmangrore also failed.

Vienna, October 4.—On the Carso Plateau, the enemy's artillery and mine-throwers were much more active than usual. This morning, the enemy attacked on both sides of Oppacchiasella and penetrated into our foremost trenches. They were, however, immediately ejected.

An Italian air-squadron dropped bombs without success in the Nabrosina district. On the Carinthian front, the enemy shelled several villages in the Gail valley; our artillery replied by bombarding Timau.

On the Fleimstal front, the artillery duels continued. The enemy's attack in the Colbricon district did not make any progress, thanks to our fire.

At the Monte Cimone, our troops dug out six machine-guns.

In Albania, the situation is unchanged.

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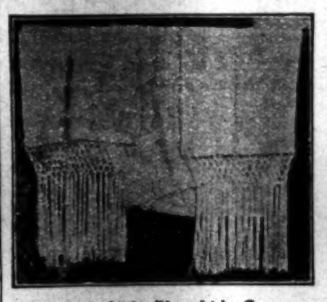

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of
The Hunan Board of Mines.

WE, the Hunan Board of Mines, hereby declare that the five contracts for delivery of five hundred tons of tin from Shang-Hwa-Ling in the Ning-Woo district, made between ourselves and J. K. Panoff & Company, dated June 8th, 1912, have this day (14th Sept., 1916) been cancelled. Four of the five contracts have been returned to us. As to the other contract, J. K. Panoff & Company declared that this contract has not been sold, transferred, assigned, or hypothecated in any way. It is to be considered as cancelled and they have agreed to secure it, and after endorsing same as cancelled, to deliver it to us. If the other contract mentioned above breeds discord, we do not hold ourselves responsible for it. Naturally, J. K. Panoff & Company is the responsible person.

We do further declare that we gave no separate voucher or receipt to J. K. Panoff & Company. If any receipt was at any time issued, we hereby declare same to be void and cancelled.

October 2nd, 1916.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 7, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅝=Tls. 1.34 @ 72.3=1.85

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.075
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1—Tls.	6.48
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. ..$	8.97
Peking Bar .....Tls.	340
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32½d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.81
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1
London	Demand	3-1 1/16
India	T.T.	229
Paris	T.T.	428½
Paris	Demand	429
New York	T.T.	73⅝
New York	Demand	73½
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	69⅜
Batavia	T.T.	176½

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London .....4 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 1/16
London .....6 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 1/16
London .....6 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 1/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		443½
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅛

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1=Hk. Tls.		5.77
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		4.83
" " 1=Marks		†3.95
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.62
" " 1=Rupees		2.60
" " 1=Rouble		2.56
" " 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, October 7, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

New Eng. Tls. 13.25
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50
Almas Tls. 15.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.40
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, October 7, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 cash
Kamunting Tls. 8.75 cash
Cathay (Ord) Tls. 3.60 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 October

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 6.—Following are today's rubber market prices:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5⅝d. value.

Tendency of Market: Very steady.

Last Quotation, London October 5—

Spot: 2s. 4⅝d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 5⅜d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quieter after steady.

Total stocks at London and Liverpool 10,408 tons.

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Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 29th ultimo.

White Silk.—European sorts are quiet at the decline. For American more interest has been shown and the market is firm at current quotations.

Tsatlees.—Silver Electric Fan Tls. 595. Gold Killing Tls. 577½/75.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Buffalo, A.B.C. Tls. 687½ av. Blue Fish 1, Tls. 695. Red Dragon 1, Tls. 695. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 645.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold and Silver Eagle and Bell Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 765 av. M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 745 av. C. Y. M. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 740 av. Gold Dollar and Fountain Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 740 av. Three Arrow 1 and 2, Tls. 715 av.

Tussan Filatures 8 coc.—The Market has ruled most irregular. Closing last week strong at Tls. 350 av. for best grades we had sales at Tls. 5 less but prices have again advanced closing at Tls. 360 av. and strong—Settlements 1,000 bales.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures
All bales are picul bales.

White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 catty bales	White	Yellow	Total
To America in picul bales			
	1916-1917	bales	bales
From 1st June to date,	7,395	5,697	13,092
Against corresponding period 1915-1916	10,273	5,709	15,982
*1914-1915	4,790	6,198	10,988
			1916, 1917 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk			5,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk			6,000
Settlements for America, White Silk			4,000
			15,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk			1,000
Yellow Silk			1,000
Visible Supply for season to date			17,000
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk			500

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The market generally continues steady with a fair volume of business passing. The outstanding feature is the strength of Cottons, all of which are in good demand, in sympathy with the good local crop prospects.

Shanghai Docks are rather quieter, sales being done at Tls. 86.

New Engineerings appreciated to Tls. 12½.

Rubbers are if anything slightly easier.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10¼ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

9½ Millions of Taels

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the ..Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gérenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000 000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits		3,623,688.77
	U.S.	$6,873,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 3, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	none
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	20-25
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-30
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	50-55
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	"	per lb. 45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	15-20
Persimmons	"	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-1.60
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	"	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

R. KILNER.

Business and Official Notices

Customs Notification.

No. 860.

THE Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Tuesday, the 10th October, the day fixed by the Government as a National Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House.
Shanghai, 5th October, 1916.
11251

For 6 Days Longer!

HILL'S BAZAAR
offers you the opportunity
of purchasing
New Goods at
Old Prices!
Don't miss it;
HILL'S BAZAAR
31 Nanking Road
opposite
WEEKS & Co.

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association

THE Fifth Annual Meeting of the above association will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, 10th October, 1916, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1916, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.
11206

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will close for the transaction of public business on Tuesday, the 10th October, the day fixed by the Chinese Government as a National Festival.

11253

LUEN SING & CO.,
P 61-62 Nanking Road
Dealers in
Jewels, Jade Stones, Pearls and Diamonds.
GOLD AND SILVER
Watchmaking and Engraving.
11178

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 68

Pumping up of Dredged Material

NOTICE is hereby given that towards the end of this year the Board will again be prepared to undertake foreshore reclamation or land-raising along the river in the Harbour Sections, by the pumping up of dredged material at a price of ten (10) Shanghai tael cents per cubic yard, barge measure.

Estimates of cost and information regarding the conditions for any eventual pumping or reclamation work, will be given at the Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, October 2, 1916.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
11197

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.
11078

BARGAIN

FOR SALE, at a considerably reduced price, a 5-7 seater, 4 cyl., Opel Motor Car, in excellent condition, also a good brougham.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.,
Auctioneers & Brokers.
Tele. No. 80. 8 Peking Road.

NOTICE

COMMERCIAL traveller, shortly leaving for Tientsin, Peking, Chefoo and other Northern business centres, is open to represent firms who are desirous of bringing their goods before the trade in these districts. All inquiries should be addressed to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.
11194 O 8

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part hereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 26th September, 1916.
11128

International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES
10th October (Tuesday).

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

Special Trains:
1.10 p.m., 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

Entrance Tickets:
$1.00 each, obtainable at the gate.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
11252 O 10

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to announce that he will remove to 19 Nanking Road on October 9, 1916.

Dr. O. D. RASMUSSEN
Optometrist and Optician
11106

DRINK SPARKLIS
Pure Aerated Waters
MANUFACTURED BY
The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.
FACTORY:—
No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.
Prices and Order Books on application
The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers.
Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.
10607

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow or Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Weihaiwei for Shanghai at 8 p.m. on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow today.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Ceylon left Gothenburg for the Far East on Septembr 27.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. Sumatra left Gothenburg for the Far East on September 29.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan with the French Mail of Sept. 3, will leave Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai on Sunday morning, October 8, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same morning. Due at Hongkong on Tuesday night, the 10th instant.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Lyceum Theatre

GRAND
FAREWELL CONCERT
on
Friday, October 13
at 9.15 p.m.
by
Bogumil Sykora
'Cellist Virtuoso
Kindly assisted by
Madame Isenman and
Mr. V. Meyer.
At the piano, Mrs. Powell.
50% of net proceeds to be given to Allied Red Cross Funds.
Booking at Moutrie's
USUAL PRICES
11289

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.

NEW PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
9th, 10th and 11th October

"SINEWS OF WAR"
Very Interesting War Drama in three parts. This picture shows how a country can be provided with the sinews of war if every one does his or her bit to assist when a call is made to its subjects for assistance.

"WHICH?"
A Good Comedy.

"THE SMUGGLERS."
Interesting Drama.

"TANGO-TANGLE."
Amusing Chaplin Picture.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for October 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th

"THE RED CIRCLE"

A wonderful Pathe Serial of Heredity, Romance and Humanity, featuring Ruth Roland and Frank Mayo, assisted by an excellent cast. Produced by Balboa Company.

In 14 Episodes of 2 Parts Each

Tomorrow night, showing 7th and 8th Episodes, entitled:
4 Reels **"The Third Degree"** and **"Peace at any price"** 4 Reels

Pathe's Official War Picture
"THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE"
Depicting the most interesting and thrilling incidents in the Great War.
A film taken by special permission of the French Milit ry Authorities.

DOLLY BUNCH
Introducing New and Popular Songs
"OPENED BY MISTAKE" World Star Film Comedy
"IT DID LOOK SUSPICIOUS" Vitagraph Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for October 8th
Last Night Last Night
"NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER"

A WEIRD, WILD, WONDERFUL SPECTACLE IN SEVEN PARTS

A film produced at an expense of £10,000 in the lovely British Colony o Bermuda.

A story that captivates the imagination; environed in scenes of unique splendour and eerie originality.

Sensational scenes of marine life.

The grandeur, beauty and variety of Neptune's kingdom.

The gorgeous and magnificent settings that stand right out from anything previously attempted in this genre.

It is a liberal education in the art of carrying the human body, to see Annette Kellermann—"The Perfect Woman"—dive and swim and emerge from the water

DOLLY BUNCH
in New Songs

PATHE'S GAZETTE AND OTHER PICTURES

TONIGHT
And until Monday, 9th October
WILL BE SCREENED
at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
The First Three Episodes
of the
"Million Dollar Mystery"
Three New Episodes of this
GREAT MASTERPIECE
will be screened
every Consecutive Friday

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING TONIGHT
and on 9th October
The 19th, 20th and 21st
EPISODES
OF THE
"MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

NEW GRAPHIC
AND
NEW COMEDIES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct	8 noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	14 P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
"	15 P.M.	Tacoma etc	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	16 1.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	19 ..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
"	19 ..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov	1 P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
"	3 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	4 noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	11 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
"	18 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	10 10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	12 11.00*	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	12 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	13 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
"	13 3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	14 12.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	14 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
"	16 ..	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov	4 noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct	11 D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 12.30	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	16 11.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
"	18 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machson	Br.	B. & S.
"	19 ..	Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	26 ..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	30 A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov	8 D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
"	15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
"	15 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
"	29 D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Dec	8 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	15 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	8 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
"	9 4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	10 A.M.	Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	10 A.M.	Foochow	Taishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	10 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	11 P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
"	12 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
"	13 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
"	16 A.M.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Koboku maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	19 3.00	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	21 P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Nov	1 5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
"	21 5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	8 D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
"	8 D.L.	Tsingtao, Chefoo, Newchwang	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
"	8 A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	8 D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yochow	Br.	B. & S.
"	9 noon	Haichow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
"	10 D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
"	10 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	10 10.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
"	10 A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
"	12 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	13 3.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	12 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
"	13 D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
"	13 11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	13 3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
"	14 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
"	18 P.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct	8	M.N. Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	8	M.N. do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
"	9	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	9	M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	9	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	10	M.N. do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	10	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
"	10	M.M. do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
"	11	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	11	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
"	12	M.N. do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	13	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct	7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct	7	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Oct	7	Amoy	Chungking	1314	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct	7	Chefoo	Anping	1259	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	KLYW
Oct	7	Hongkong	Tenyo maru	7265	Jap.	A. T. Co.	OWSB
Oct	7	Hongkong	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
Oct	7	Japan	Paul Lecat	7546	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Oct	7	Japan	Haknai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Oct	7	Japan	Demodocus	4289	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct	7	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct	7	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct	7	Chefoo	Koonshing	1833	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
Oct	7	Swatow	Foochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct	7	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Oct	7	Hankow	Tachi maru	1238	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct	7	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct	7	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	7	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
"	7	Weihaiwei, Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.
"	7	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despached from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Sunday, the 8th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 9th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. B. A. Wilks, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Siccawei Weather Report

6.—The autumnal monsoon persists both in China and Japan. A depression that may be a typhoon, puts in appearance, to the S.E. of the Loochoos. It is likely advancing between N. and N.W. Fair weather at Shanghai.

7.—Weather cloudy, but fine and milder at Shanghai. Very slow decline of pressure. The breezes inclines to N.E.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, October 7, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		765.12	766.33
" " inches		30.12	30.17
Variation mm. for 24 h		-0.09	-0.15
Variation mm. for 12h		-0.21	-0.06
Wind	Direction	NE	ENE
	Kilom per hour	7	26
	Miles	4.3	16.2
Temperature	Cen	15°5	21°6
	Fahr	59.9	70.9
Homicity: co		94	64
Nebulosity: 5-10		8	9
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

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VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador".....	—	..... Oct. 17
S.S. "Venezuela"....	—	..... —
S.S. "Colombia"....	—	..... —

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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BEG TO ANNOUNCE that, commencing with the sailing of the Steamer "Harold Dollar" from this port, there will be inaugurated regular monthly sailings from Hongkong, Manila, and Shanghai to Pacific Ports of America, and regular monthly sailings from Vancouver on the return voyages. Cargo will be carried for Pacific Coast Ports, as well as overland points, for which through bills of lading will be issued.

In view of the inauguration of rates with deferred rebates over other lines, we intend publishing shortly our rates, which will be lower, and we will also allow deferred rebates to clients who ship

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	3 Nov.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	1 Dec.
MONTEAGLE	11 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	29 Dec.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	18 Nov.	1917	
		EMPRESS OF JAPAN	13 Jan.
		MONTEAGLE	17 Feb.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 19
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 9

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

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GREECE TO PERMIT ALLIES TO CONTROL WIRES AND MAILS

Demand of Entente Powers To Drive Out German Agents Also Unopposed

London, September 3.—All despatches from Greece today indicate that events are moving rapidly toward a decisive change in Greece's attitude toward the war.

It is stated by Athens correspondents that allied warships yesterday sank a German submarine in Greek territorial waters, just off Phaleron, one of the ports of Athens.

It is also declared that the Entente is moving, without opposition from the Greek Government, to arrest all known German agents in Greek territory and to take over the postal and telegraph administration of Greece, with a view to preventing further leakage of information into Germany, and also to using both systems in the direction of Gen. Sarrail's Macedonian campaign.

To Establish Another Base

Finally, a despatch from Athens states that it is believed there that the allies plan to establish a base of supplies at the Piraeus, for the use of their troops in Northern Thessaly and south of Monastir, in order to relieve the congestion at Salonica.

(Any one of these three acts, if permitted in Greek territory without protest from the Greek Government, would be considered, in international law, to amount to acts of war on the Central Powers by Greece.)

It is reported that Venizelos and his party have come to an understanding with Premier Zaimis and his Government, that Venizelos has proclaimed his agreement with the Premier and that room will be made for two of Venizelos's firm supporters in the Cabinet.

The Venizelist and anti-Venizelist newspapers, which for more than a year were devoted most of their energy to mutual recriminations and accusations, it is declared, are now unanimous in preaching national unity in the face of the crisis.

Germans in a Panic

An Athens despatch under yesterday's date, telling of the sinking of a German submarine, says allied destroyers put down submarine nets close in shore near the naval arsenal at the Piraeus. Austro-German residents in Athens and especially German agents are in a state of panic. Baron von Schenk, their chief, is reported already to have escaped across the frontier, but the demand for the arrest of sixty of his subordinates is expected to be fulfilled promptly.

Another Athens despatch gives the full text of the allied note, presented by Great Britain and France, demanding control of the Greek telegraphs and mails.

"The two allied Governments having from a sure source," it says, "learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways, and notably through the agency of the Greek telegraphs, demand the control of the posts and telegraphs, including the wireless system.

"Enemy agents employed in corruption and espionage must immediately leave Greece, not to return until the conclusion of hostilities. Necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the above-mentioned corruption and espionage."

No news was received in London today concerning the Greek revolution.

Captain Becomes King's Aide-de-Camp

CAPT. H.J.HADDOCK.

Captain Harry J. Haddock, formerly commander of the Olympic, has resigned from the White Star Line and has just been appointed Aide-de-Camp to King George. He is serving at Malta on the staff of the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Fleet. The Olympic has carried over 50,000 troops from Canada to England and 25,000 to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Masonic Installation

The first Masonic ceremony of the season took place at the Masonic Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday when Right Worshipful Bro. Stacy A. Ransom installed the officers elect for Shanghai Lodge, Mass. Const., for the ensuing year. R. W. Bro. Ivy and the officers of the Grand Lodge for Northern China were present and assisted in the ceremony. There was a goodly and representative number of brethren present. The following is a list of officers installed:

Wor. Bro. J. A. Nield	I. P. M.
„ C. Powell	W. M.
„ H. W. Strike	S. W.
„ E. O. Thomas	J. W.
Wor. Bro. F. J. W. Melville	Treasurer
Wor. Bro. C. Houghton	Secretary
„ W. F. Dearn	S. D.
„ C. S. Hepburn	J. D.
„ H. Radford	Marshal
Wor. Bro. G. Marshall	Chaplain
„ W. Jones	S. S.
„ G. Sale	J. S.
„ T. J. Broderick	Organist
„ J. J. H. Dearn	I. S.
Wor. Bro. C. Matthews	Tyler

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for October 6 was 126 tons."

How Denver Is Betting On The Election

Denver, September 14.—Election bets in local poolrooms are being posted as follows. These are bets that have been made, not merely the announcement that some person is willing to take either end of the wagers indicated:

225 to 300 that Wilson will be elected.

$100 to 100 that Hughes will be elected.

70 to 100 Wilson will carry Indiana.

40 to 100 Wilson will carry Ohio.

100 to 100 Wilson will carry Colorado.

100 to 60 Wilson will carry Missouri.

Passengers Arrived

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru from Hongkong:—Mrs. Choy and infant, Mr. H. T. Chisholm, Mrs. B. Chisholm, Mrs. J. M. Doyle, Mr. Dong Yon-lai, Mr. Hau Bin-lie, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. W. D. Jones, Dr. J. T. Kemp, Miss H. V. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lee, Mr. Lo Kwan-yum, Dr. Mary W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Newell, Mr. J. C. de Obaldia, Mrs. F. Seaver, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. San, Miss M. N. Tuttle. In Transit:—Mr. G. F. Saito, Mrs. E. M. Mulder, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Newell, Mr. G. A. Sardemann, Mrs. W. Vannatta, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Yuen, Miss Ching Sue, Mr. D. E. Andrews, Mr. L. Coster, Mr. F. A. Diehoff, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Davis and infant, Mr. W. B. Daniel, Miss E. Dickman, Mr. W. H. Fillmore, Rev. and Mrs. M. Freeman and infant, Mrs. C. E. Hackney, Mr. G. C. Hanson, Miss B. E. Keeny, Mrs. F. C. Keiller and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Remner and infant, Mrs. C. E. Latimer, Mrs. N. G. Latimer, Mrs. D. L. Macquarrie, Mrs. E. M. Niall and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pike, Miss G. Pike, Mr. L. Santiago, Mrs. Don Waggoner, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Walters, Miss Yap Kim-moy.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Smeaton, Mr. S. A. Magnussen.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin:—Mrs. B. Hamson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bolton. From Chefoo:—Miss Grace Hogg, Mrs. A. Yacons, Mrs. Bailey and 3 children, Mr. R. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McKean, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Seoille. From Weihaiwei:—Dr. and Mrs. Brangwin and baby, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. J. M. Robb, Mr. G. Robb, Mrs. W. F. Inglis, Miss Inglis.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow:—Mr. Jorgensen, Misses Peters, Curtis, and Heard.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru from Japan:—Mr. P. Wilhelm, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Julien, Mrs. D. C. Hutchinson, Miss E. Kobler, Mr. Thomas Ware, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, Mr. E. D. Wisner, Mr. G. V. Dass, Mr. Lbolff.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Chefoo:—Mr. Clark, Miss McIntosh, Mr. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Dickie. From Weihaiwei:—Dr. and Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss R. Uriate, Mrs. Szigetoary, Mr. H. Grieg, Mrs. MacKenzie and child, Mr. G. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson and 2 children, Miss Herzig.

Per I.-C. s.s. Wosang from Swatow:—Mr. Durrance.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. Gillstrom, Mrs. Van. From Kiukiang:—Miss Johannoon, Mrs. Poypier and child.

„KOFA"
DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

New York via Panama Canal

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Pleiades . . . . about Oct. 15th

Will accept cargo for Philadelphia, Boston and other Atlantic coast ports.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Fourth Floor, Union Building

Telephone 2331.

Classified Advertisements

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

11176 O 31

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE or flat wanted, furnished or unfurnished, must be in fine condition and first-class location. At least three bedrooms, two baths. Excellent care guaranteed, with highest references. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

11280 O 8

WANTED, from November, a furnished house, detached or semi-detached. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

11259

DANCING

DANCING and physical exercises. Pupils wanted. Highland dancing a speciality. For terms and particulars apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

11243 O 11

EXPERIENCED teacher of dancing will give lessons, either privately or in classes, at moderate terms, at class-room or where desired. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.

11169 O 8

PRIVATE lessons given in modern dancing. Classes may be arranged upon application. Up-to-date dancing. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

11164 O 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, suite of offices, consisting of four rooms on ground floor, situated corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads. For further particulars, apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

11284 O 14

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

11189 O 8

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11188

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1980	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1633	715
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1322	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1138
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	‡	—	—	‡	—	‡	8.
830	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1042
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	10.
630	437	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1708	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1142	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1348	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	709	1309	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	3.40	22.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.46	9.48	13.21	15.56	3.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.08	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.23	15.45	19.33		2.08	
dep.	10.31		12.21	13.42	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.58	
dep.	12.53	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.06			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	*14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.43	13.20	16.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.53	13.50	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.36	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.36	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.20		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.34	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.51	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.25	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.06	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH..arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	"8.3"	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.18	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.45
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.11
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.00	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.
11235

FRESH BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

The next best. Meadow Brand is second only to Daisy and is excellent quality.

To be obtained of all Retailers

Imported by

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Tel. No. 346. 5 Peking Road

BILL SMITH

RECIPE:
"UPPER CRUST"
HIGHBALL:
A LITTLE ICE,
A LITTLE SUGAR,
LEMON PEEL,
A LITTLE
"UPPER CRUST"
AND DRY GINGERALE

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "Fengyang Maru" on fire whilst on a voyage from Hankow to Shanghai.

A General Average has been declared in connection with the above.

A cash deposit of 25 per cent must be paid and an Average Bond signed by consignees prior to delivery of their cargo.

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.
7th October, 1916. 11281

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.
11277

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 287

ON 10th October, 1916—National Holiday—this office will be open during the hours from 9 to 10, 15 to 16 and 20 to 21. The Parcel Office will be closed the whole day.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office.
Shanghai, 7th October, 1916.
11278

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Woosung) on or about FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th for HONGKONG via MANILA.

Further particulars on application to C. P. O. S., LTD. Corner Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds. Telephone 1668
11249

NEW STORES from

The Anhwei Government Model Stock Ranch, Chuchow. All kinds of vegetables, fruits, poultry and grain, will be on sale at our store from October 2nd, 1916.

Head Office
No. K2274-5 Boone Road.
Opposite Hongkew Market.
General Manager.
J. D. ABERLY.
11190 O 8

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)
HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES
Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender
Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

THOS. COOK & SON

(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government).
Tickets issued and Sleepers reserved on all Chinese Government and other Railway Lines.

PEKING AND BACK
Special Return Tickets—Available 14 Days $88.30 (Including Sleepers.)

Particulars of timings and fares to other points quoted on application.
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

LEND A CHARM TO HOME LIFE

WHEN planning to furnish a real homey home, it is not only the requirements of utility and convenience that must be met, but the furnishings must possess in themselves such artistic merit that they lend an added charm to home life.

Ambitious home-lovers should see V. K. SHEN & SON, the Shanghai Furniture Manufacturers and Decorative Contractors of Originality, or ring up 1710 for their well-trained experts to solve such problems with satisfaction.

The location of their Sales Office is at 109 Hankow Road.

PALACE HOTEL

The Management of the Hotel beg to announce that

PROF. PAPINI'S ORCHESTRA

will play during Tiffin on Tuesdays and Fridays

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 10th

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES
SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

DEATH

FERRAS: Joaquin Antonio Ferras, at the General Hospital October 7. The funeral will take place at Pahsienjao Cemetery leaving the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at 3.30 p.m. today. Hongkong, Macau and Japan papers please copy.
11276

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited.

DURING the temporary absence of Messrs. E. C. Pearce & C. W. Wrightson, the London Board of Directors have appointed Mr. H. E. Campbell to act as Local Director of the Company.

ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.
Shanghai, 6th October, 1916.
11268

More than 600 stylish
Ladies' Dress Hats

We have reason to be proud of these hats, as they comprise an entire stock of spic-span new hats, in a variety that will amaze, and offer ample choice

CANTOROVITCH'S
Great October Sale
103 Broadway.

S. M. P. Fourteenth Annual Sports.

IN AID OF THE SHANGHAI WOUNDED FUND.

To be held on the Public Recreation Ground, Saturday, 21st October, 1916, commencing at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

OPEN EVENTS.

Throwing the Baseball. At object. 20 yards.
Putting 16 lb. Shot. Handicap.
Throwing 16 lb. Hammer ,,
Throwing Discus ,,
Long Jump ,,
120 yards Hurdles ,,
100 ,, Flat. Shanghai Championship.
440 ,, ,, ,, ,,
880 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 Mile ,, Handicap.
1 ,, Walk ,,
3 ,, Cycle ,,
a. 1 ,, International Relay Race.
Obstacle Race.
b. Tug-of-war.
Costume Race (200 Yards).
Donkey ,, (Costume).
c. "Beef" Stakes. 100 Yards. Handicap.
Tilting the Bucket (Chinese Barrows).
Tent Pegging & Lemon Cutting (Chinese Ponies).

CHILDREN'S EVENTS.

Boys 10 to 14 Years. 100 Yards Flat.
,, Under 10 ,, 75 ,, ,,
Girls 10 to 14 ,, 100 ,, ,,
,, Under 10 ,, 75 ,, ,,
Age to be stated. Handicapping on Field.
Preliminary Heats to be run off Thursday, 19th Oct.
a. Open to Allied & Neutral teams of 4.
b. Open to teams of 10. Combined weight not to exceed 130 Stone.
c. Open to competitors whose weight is not less than 230 lbs. Competitors to state weight & age.

NO POST ENTRIES. A.A.A. LAWS.
ENTRIES CLOSE: 8 P.M., 10th OCTOBER, 1916.

Entrance fee: $1.00 each event. Tug-of-war $10.00 each team. Relay race $4.00 each team (Mexican Dollar Notes). Children 50 cents.

Competitors' tickets will only be issued to persons entering for 2 or more events—except in case of children.

Admission to Sports Enclosure:
Adults $1.
Children 50 Cents.

Entrance fee with entry form to be sent to

J. F. PROSSER.
Hon. Secretary.
Central Police Station.
11258

BIRTH

October 7th.—To Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Thompson, a daughter.

LYCEUM THEATRE

The Theatrical Event of the year!
THE
Howitt Phillips Repertory Co.,
In the Latest London Successes

Commencing on SAT., OCT. 14th with London's latest and greatest Farcical Comedy
A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16th
The most successful Comedy of recent years
PEG O' MY HEART

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th
Somerset Maughan's great Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th
The latest Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre
QUINNEY'S

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th
W. J. Locke's delightful Comedy
THE MORALS OF MARCUS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th
Charles Hawtrey's Vaudeville Theatre success, a farcical Comedy in 3 Acts
DEAR OLD CHARLIE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st
Martin Harvey's great Adelphi Theatre Costume Play
THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS

Time and prices as usual
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Plans Open on Monday, October 9th

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

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14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
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8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached. Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

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FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road.
11159 T. F.

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Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 15

Magazine and Automobile Section of The China Press, Sunday, October 8, 1916

STREET
& LE

The Varied Romances of Our Latest American Peeress

How the Heart of Patricia Burke, the California Beauty, Nearly Lost Many Times, Has at Last Been Given to the Earl of Cottenham, Whose First Wife's Death Was One of English Nobility's Most Mysterious Tragedies

The New Countess of Cottenham, Who Was Miss Patricia Burke, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The Oxfordshire Country Seat of the Earl of Cottenham of Which the Former Patricia Burke Is Now Mistress.

The Earl of Cottenham, from a Photograph Taken Shortly Before His First Wife's Tragic Death.

MISS PATRICIA BURKE, the international beauty of Los Angeles, Cal., has at last made her difficult choice between a plain American and a titled European for a husband. On August 16 she was married to the Earl of Cottenham and became a British peeress.

From the first budding to the full flowering of her beauty Patricia Burke particularly distinguished herself as a heroine of love romances. Her beauty and her wealth as heiress to the fortune of the late John Humphrey Burke, the Californit millionaire, attracted suitors from far and near. She was tempted by titles and high social position abroad, yet was urged by her heart and finer sentiments to listen to avowals of honest, unselfish love from men of her own country and unpretentious station in life.

These two widely differing appeals to her heart and mind for quite a long time seemed about equally balanced. The result was a variety of romances seldom observed in the case of an American heiress. At one time her temporary preference would seem to show the worldly, ambitious side of her character uppermost, and the most favored of American applicants would go into eclipse; again, as though perceiving that all is not gold that glitters in a coronet, her smiles would rest once more upon the home product.

When her reported engagement to Prince Ludovico Pignatelli d'Aragon, of Spain, was in due time reported broken off, and she returned from abroad, she made a remark which went a long way toward clearing up the mystery of her fluctuating preferences. She said:

"From what I have seen of titled m n I prefer a good American."

That was all very well from Miss Burke's standpoint, but what chance had the "good American" with a whole field of titled competitors standing guard at the front gate and never wholly discouraged? The average good American, in matters of courtship at least, retains some instincts of delicacy and deference.

He cheered up a bit on another occasion, however. This was when the lovely Patricia became somewhat weary of the Spanish royal obstacles thrown in the way of Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon's ambitions—this Prince, also bearing the title of Duke, being a cousin of King Alfonso. She said—and her words found their way over the ocean cables and most of the telegraph lines:

"I don't think father is rich enough to purchase a royal Duke."

Unfortunately the reprieve didn't last ong enough for any American aspirant to make much headway in the affections of Miss Patricia. The bearers of titles and wearers of coronets were too numerous, too needy and too persistent. To be quite just, the position of one of these entitled him to serious consideration—at such times when Miss Patricia's patriotism matrimonial was in the descending balance. This suitor was the Earl of Cottenham, whom she has recently married with becoming ceremony in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London.

It seems probable that but for her winning of a Los Angeles prize beauty contest, the advertising value of which can hardly be computed, Patricia Burke would at this moment be the wife of some honest, stalwart Californian. For this type of good American was numerous among her faithful followers.

But the beauty prize introduced her to New York society, and, therefore, to the notice of hunters of rich wives with titles to exchange for the same. Among these at that time Prince Pignatelli glittered resplendent. The Prince put forth his best efforts to capture her. They were frequently seen together, and there was no denial of the engagement that was presently reported. Nobody has ever known exactly why the affair didn't come off; however, nobody seemed to care.

Naturally this episode emphasized the point that the California heiress was eminently worth cultivating. Several good Americans in the charmed circle whose twin centres are New York and Newport and hanging about the edges thereof, took notice, entered the lists. That there do not happen to be records of actual engagemen's between Patricia Burke and any of these native aspirants is not strictly material. Patricia Burke was always able to calmly look over the field and make tentative tests of the qualities of the various entrants without committing herself to the extent of accepting a ring and a notice in the papers.

There is nothing of this sort to rise up and confront any one of the home-brewed eligible young Romeos who buzzed about the Pacific Coast beauty during the period of her cultivation by Eastern society. The Roche boys—Francis and Maurice—are doubtless able to remember with equanimity the considerate attentions which they showered upon Miss Patricia—according to reports current at the time.

Raymond Belmont had not then committed himself to any matrimonial venture. He, too, was free to be attentive, even pressing—so it was said. The case of Jack Darragh seems also worth mentioning. The son of a not over liberal Texas railway magnate, he had his hands rather full with the business of climbing over the outer bulwarks which defend the inner social shrine. He is said to have recognized in the fair Westerner a most promising means to a much desired end, and to have pressed his attentions accordingly. The impression made upon Miss Burke was never very clear to lookers-on. Whatever it was it did not prevent another of her sudden changes of front, forsaking home possibilities in favor of another titled "prospect."

This was no less a personage than the "royal duke" whom Miss Patricia was later to express doubts about her father being "rich enough to buy"—Prince Ferdinand de Bourbon, a Spanish cavalry officer and cousin to King Alfonso. The prince was twenty-five years old. They met in Paris, and she was his first experience in the way of American girls.

There never was any doubt about the prince being deeply in love. Of course, his marriage needed to be "desirable" in a worldly way—that goes without saying. And there is every reason to believe that the prince himself was satisfied with the size of Patricia's "dot." Miss Patricia's cynical doubts on the subject were due to the attitude of the Spanish royal family. She had reasons of her own for taking with a grain of salt the royal family objections that she lacked the requisite grandeur of family perspective to be worthy of admission to a home circle composed of kings and princes of the blood.

She is said to have stated those reasons quite distinctly to the enamoured Prince. One can imagine her setting her foot down and delivering her little genealogical lecture:

"The Bourbons, indeed! Who are the Bourbons, outside of the accidents which placed a few of them on unsteady thrones? I am a Burke. Do you know who the Burkes are? Well, the name is de Burg. The de Burgs began so long ago that no Bourbon could take a mental view of the first one without getting dizzy. Why, there's a de Burg chateau in Normandy so ancient, so moss-grown and ivy-clad as to make the Bourbon castles resemble American architecture of the Chicago World's Fair period. And we—the Irish Burkes, or de Burgs—have been there since the Norman invasion of England. There! That for your Bourbons!"

The "horrible example" of the Infanta Eulalia's son's marriage without the consent of King Alfonso, tearfully set forth by the Prince, merely went in at one of the fair Patricia's shell-like ears and out at the other—and presently she sailed for home, with good Americans once more to the forefront.

Patricia Burke as a Red Cross Nurse with the English Army at the French Front.

These aforesaid good Americans, however, did not seem able to overcome their handicap of respectful and leisurely methods of courtship. Not one of them ever seems to have seized the psychological moment. By this time Miss Patricia had become used to the direct and energetic European method. It was not long before this method, adopted by another Spanish grandee, was making headway. He was Juan de Ropez de Ayala, Marquis de Fuensania, of Seville. It was reported that she had already thrown him over once, after that Paris meeting with the Bourbon Prince. And for some reason never explained the recrudescence of the poor Marquis was short-lived.

Miss Patricia, in the meantime, had had opportunities to test out the advantages offered by certain noble English aspirants. The only one of these to cut much of a figure in Patricia Burke's romantic career, however, was the Earl of Cottenham, whom she has lately married.

Sir Charles Edward Pepys is a member of one of the oldest families in England. He succeeded his father as the fourth Earl of Cottenham in 1881. His magnificent country seat, one of the finest in Great Britain, is Elvenden Priory, Geringon-Thames, Oxfordshire.

This British peer, who has made a peeress of Patricia Burke, thus, perhaps, has dimmed, poignant memories of the tragedy which had darkened his life since the Summer of 1913. One morning his wife was found dead at their country seat, shot through the heart. The affair was a mystery, and created a social sensation throughout the United Kingdom. At first there was a suspicion that Lady Cottenham had been murdered. Finally a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

Lady Cottenham's life had held disturbing episodes. She was one of the beautiful twin daughters of the Earl of Abergavenny. As a young girl she married John Blundell Leigh. In 1899 he divorced her, naming the Earl of Cottenham as co respondent. Her marriage to the Earl occurred shortly after the divorce was granted.

This rather sombre background had no visible effect upon the scene of the Earl's second marriage. Patricia Burke made a beautiful and radiant bride. She was given away by Walter Winans, and the aristocratic interior of St. George's Church was crowded with representatives of the cream of society on both sides of the Atlantic.

Thus ends the chapter of the varied romances of Patricia Burke. Too late now for even the best of "good Americans."

How Different Diseases Change Your Disposition and Ideas of Things

MEDICAL science has found that that certain diseases produce peculiar states of mind, peculiar moods, sometimes increased mental activity and sometimes mental derangement, and in other cases complete insanity. Dr. E. E. Southard, pathologist of the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, discussed at a recent meeting of the American Psychopathological Association some of the mental peculiarities he had found in his patients that were traceable to certain diseases.

He was greatly impressed by the fact that out of nine patients with "unpleasant delusions" eight were suffering from severe kidney diseases, in most cases nephritis, or inflammation of the kidneys. It seems reasonable to conclude from this that any person who suffers from this painful kidney disease is doomed to mental disturbances that will make him unfit for ordinary business and social life. He is particularly apt to have horrible hallucinations that he is being pursued by demons.

Dr. Southard found from an exhaustive study of autopsies that virtually all cases of insanity and mental disorder showed some disease of the kidneys, but only about a third exhibited "gross interstitial nephritis," as he calls the kidney disease from which his "unpleasant delusion" patients suffered.

Medical literature shows a number of different kinds of mental disturbance associated with various kinds of kidney disease. Professor Ziehen remarks that nephritis causes mental disease in two ways—through changes in the walls of the blood vessels which very frequently accompany chronic nephritis, and through poisonous changes in the blood. Experiments have shown that creatin, creatinin and potassium salts, which are commonly produced in kidney disease, irritate the lining of the animal brain. This explains why a man's brain, and consequently his mind, may be injuriously infected by even a slight degree of kidney trouble. Most cases of nephritis produce hallucinations in the sufferer. While a severe attack is most likely to cause "unpleasant delusions," as already stated, some forms of the disease cause "pleasant delusions."

Acute diabetes and Addison's Disease (also a kidney disease) cause certain chronic forms of mental defect which are known as "autotaxic dementia." A person suffering from this disease, while not violently insane, is frequently unfit to conduct business or do continuous efficient work. The blood poisoning of kidney trouble also causes delirious and comatose conditions and epileptiform convulsions.

One medical authority says that the mental disorders occuring in acute and chronic nephritis are due to arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries. The successive attacks by which the sufferer passes into insanity are as a rule characterized by grave disturbances of the emotions, chiefly of a depressive character. These are frequently the forerunners of arterio-sclerotic brain degeneration.

There is a form of insanity known as "Bright's Disease madness," or "folie brightique," as it is termed by the French doctor who first discovered it. It gives rise either to melancholia or alternately to maniacal and melancholic disorder. The mental disorders resulting from Bright's Disease are believed to be due to poisoning of the blood. Kidney disease, like heart disease, is capable of awakening a latent predisposition to insanity, or it may poison a sound brain and nervous system by the process of intoxication.

Dr. Southard states that it is possible to show that kidney disease is associated with mental disease even more frequently than brain disease with mental disease. In other words, a man with bad kidneys is more likely to be insane than one who has had his brain injured by a bullet.

Tuberculosis is next to kidney disease most important in causing peculiar states of mind. Certain tuberculosis persons are remarkably cheerful and optimistic, but other cases show a miserable depression with intense selfishness. In certain cases the doctors find a tendency to be violently jealous in tuberculosis patients. Others have delusions as a result of this disease. The disease frequently leads to melancholia and to hallucinatory states of excitement. Acute miliary tuberculosis, in which the lung is dotted over with little seed-like tumors, sometimes produces a condition like general paresis.

Changes in mood and in voluntary actions frequently accompany the earlier course of the disease. Irritability, depression and sensitiveness, incomprehensible confidence, desire to undertake difficult and even impossible tasks, pronounced selfishness, and emotional excitement, are among the many traits of mental disorder found in tuberculosis.

Dr. Ballet, an eminent French physician, describes a peculiar mental state which he has found in the tuberculous. It is compounded as a rule of sadness, of looking on the dark side, and of profound egoism. This readily leads to mistrust and suspicion, which may be pronounced enough to constitute a delusion of persecution, or a state of melancholic depression. More rarely there is a state of excitement in this disease, explained in part by fever. In its slightest form, this excitement is characterized by a feeling of well-being, which even at the point of death may give a delusion of a return to health. In cases of more pronounced excitement, the patient shows impulsive, irrational and alcoholic tendencies.

Simplicity Hats and Dresses

Lady Duff-Gordon Describes the New Severity of Outline That Takes Up Part of Fashion's Fall Attention

This Hat Shows the Puritan Severity of Outline Which Asks for Fall Favor

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

SIMPLICITY is the keynote of some of the most attractive and becoming costumes of the early Autumn. I say costumes because in the category I include both gowns and hats.

The gown reproduced on this page is of a girlish type. There is in it a Gretchen quality, recalling our first impressions of Marguerite in "Faust." The fact that skirts will be narrower is demonstrated by this model. In black and white, or in buff and blue, or gray and garnet it is a youthful model, and suitable to all save figures of the shortest and most matronly type. In such cases the gown can be built in two shades or in colors that are not distinctly contrasting, as brown with yellow or gray with blue.

The hat shown in the largest picture is indicative of the mood, so to speak, of the Fall fashions which ask for favor. It is, you observe, of Puritan severity of outline. No gay flop of the Cavalier's hat brim; no suggestion of flaunting, defiant feather. This severity of outline will be a bewitching frame for classically regular features. Such a hat might a young Madonna suitably wear.

The high brimmed sailor hat of nearly square effect is made of felt, with a design stenciled in the crown and on the inverted fringed fan that decorates its front.

Simple, too, is the beige hat of faille, showing the drooping brim and the shirred crown.

Another faille hat of the high-crowned sailor type is trimmed with quills crossed in sword-like effect in front.

This Girlish Gown of Contrasting Shades Demonstrates That Skirts Will Be Narrower

Hat of Beige Faille, Showing the New Shirred Crown

One of the New Felt Hats with Stenciled Design in the Crown

A Modified Sailor, with Quills Crossed in Sword-Like Effect in Front

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

Sensible New LABOR-SAVING DEVICES for Housewives

WOMEN, when they go about the business of inventing things, usually attack problems that have to do with clothing or household management. Now, for the first time, they have a chance to pursue this intellectual bent of theirs under Government guidance and with Government help.

A branch of the Department of Agriculture (the Section of Home Economics) is doing all it can to encourage the development of new ideas by women (especially farmers' wives and daughters), who, in many a little community, rural or small-town, are trying to devise novel contrivances for saving labor and making life easier and more comfortable.

Take for example the "iceless refrigerator." The one shown in the picture was made by a woman, and its cost was practically nothing at all. It stands in a tub, and on the top shelf is a pan of water.

When used, a cloth is hung around it in such a way as to envelop the contrivance—tied close at the bottom, buttoned securely down one side, and with the upper edge hanging over into the pan of water.

Of course, with this arrangement, the cloth keeps itself continually wet with water supplied from the pan on top. As everybody knows, if a towel be hung from a washstand-basin, with one end immersed, it will act like a siphon and gradually draw all the water out of the basin. The same thing happens in the case of the contrivance here described.

The Iceless Refrigerator.
On the Left, as It Looks with Its Cloth Cover in Place; on the Right, the Interior Arrangement of the Refrigerator.

It is put in a breezy place outdoors, so that evaporation of the water from the saturated cloth may be encouraged. Evaporation means cooling; and, with a good breeze, even on the hottest Summer day, the temperature inside of the cloth cover may be reduced to 55 degrees or less. But without any breeze at all there is evaporation rapid enough to keep milk and other things reasonably cool.

In most farmhouses, even nowadays, there is no running water. The farmer's wife must go to a pump, which is perhaps far enough from the dwelling to require many steps to and fro in the course of a day. How may these steps be saved? And how may the luxury of running water in the house be easily and cheaply obtained?

The new idea (originated by a farmer's wife) is illustrated by an accompanying diagram, which makes it plain at a glance. A barrel stands on a shelf attached to the outside of the house. It is filled with water by a force pump. From the lower part of the barrel a short piece of pipe runs horizontally through the house-wall into the kitchen, terminating in a faucet. Beneath the faucet is a sink, which is provided with a waste-pipe to carry off the water. Nothing could be more simple, as well as convenient. If the barrel be pumped full once a day, it will supply the housewife's ordinary needs. The cost of the entire outfit ought not to be more than $10.

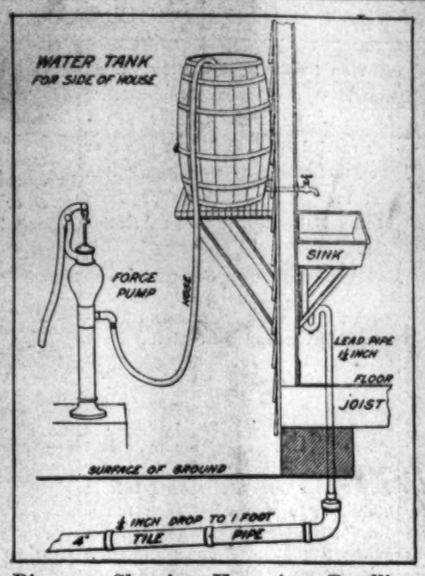

Diagram Showing How Any Dwelling Can Be Supplied at Small Expense with Running Water.

"Wonder covers," for rolling-pin and bread-board, are the invention of a Maine woman. Anybody can make them. For the rolling-pin, the cover is a cylinder of stockinette, made to pull over the pin in a stretched-tight way, like a jersey sleeve, and tied at the open end. The other part of the equipment is a mere square of canvas (sailcloth), to lay upon the bread-board.

Provided with these covers, the housewife can manipulate the softest dough without any danger of its sticking to pin or board. But, before using, nearly a quart of flour must be rubbed into the pin-cover when for the first time it has been slipped over the rolling-pin. And a little flour must be rubbed into it in the same way on each occasion of its subsequent employment.

The covers save a lot of flour, because there is no loss of material by the sticking of dough to the bread-board and rolling-pin, and what flour is left over can be thrown back into the barrel.

They save time and labor; for there is no necessity of washing the rolling-pin and bread-board.

They conduce to cleanliness, making it unnecessary to handle the dough. None of the latter has to be scraped from the pin or board.

With careful use the covers will stay clean a long time. When necessary to wash them, it should be done with cool water and a small scrubbing-brush. Then they may be ironed. But the flour should be thoroughly washed out of them before they are ironed.

They will last for years, and will save much in cost of material. But care must be taken not to spill any liquid on them; and, after being used, they should be folded or rolled, and laid away in a clean bag or box.

To prove the value of the covers (when you have made them), try these wafers, and see how light and delicious they are:

1 pint flour.
3 ounces butter.
1 teaspoonful salt.
5 teaspoonfuls water.

Mix and roll very thin. Cut and bake.

Another new woman's invention, recommended by the Section of Home Economics, is the "scrubbing chariot." It is described as "one of the cleverest little labor-savers."

It is a comfortable padded frame on rollers, which enables the housewife, in wiping the floors, to roll herself about and do her scrubbing with ease and comfort.

An ordinary soap-box, topless, cut down to a height of five inches, and with one side knocked out, will serve the purpose. Mounted on four rollers, and padded inside with burlap to kneel upon, it furnishes a ready means of locomotion incidental to the scrubbing. On one side of it hould be screwed a little dish for soap, and on the other a little rack for the scrubbing-brush.

The cost of this labor-saving apparatus is reckoned as follows:

Soap-box	$0.00
1 yard red burlap	.15
1 box brass-headed tacks	.10
4 flat rollers	.10
1 soap-holder	.05
1 rack for brush	.10
Stain	.07
Total	$0.57

Next Sunday, other labor-saving devices for the household will be described on this page, including a number that can be easily made at small expense right at home.

Economical Menus for the Week

MOST of us get enough to eat. The trouble is that what we eat does not always supply our bodies with the proper variety of food materials.

The menus given here to-day provide well-balanced meals. There is neither too much nor too little of any one kind of food for the average person.

And not only that, they are economical and appetizing.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Coddled Apples	Muskmelon	Grapes
Cereal with Cream	Oatmeal with Milk	Cereal with Milk
Smoked Haddock, Creamed Rice Croquettes	Poached Eggs Bacon	Sauted Tomatoes
Toast Coffee	Toast Coffee	Graham Muffins Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*
Lima Bean Salad	Sardines Panned, Tomato Sauce	Corn Souffle
Cream Coffee Cake	Beaten Biscuits	Bread and Butter
Peach Shortcake Cocoa	Tea	Sliced Peaches Tea
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*
Beefsteak Pie	Irish Stew	Beefsteak and Kidney Pie
Candied Sweet Potatoes Peas	Lettuce and Pepper Salad	Mashed Potatoes Corn
Asparagus Souffle, Mayonnaise	Cheese Biscuits	Stuffed Cucumber Salad
Cheese Sticks	Baked Apples Stuffed with Raisins	Cheese Fritters
Cream Puffs Coffee	Coffee	Chocolate Pudding
		Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Sliced Bananas	Oranges	Blackberries	Grated Pineapple
Cereal with Cream	Oatmeal with Milk	Dried Cereal with Cream	Cereal with Milk
Minced Ham with Eggs	Fried Pan Fish	Coddled Eggs Buttered Toast	Boiled Eggs and Bacon
Cornmeal Muffins	Creamed Potatoes	Waffles, Maple Syrup	Muffins Coffee
Coffee	Popovers Coffee	Coffee	*Dinner*
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	Clam Cocktails
Boston Baked Beans	Salmon Croquettes Corn Bread	Jellied Veal Rolls	Stewed Squabs Grape Jelly
Brown Bread and Butter	Vanilla Cookies Tea	Lettuce Salad	Potato Balls Green Corn
Stewed Pears Gingerbread	*Dinner*	Stewed Peaches Assorted Cakes	Cabbage Salad
Cocoa	Cream of Pea Soup	*Dinner*	Rice Pudding Coffee
Dinner	Beef a la Mode, Tomato Sauce	Cream of Tomato Soup	*Supper*
Baked Green Peppers	Baked Potatoes Carrots	Roast Shoulder Lamb Potatoes	Breaded Fried Oysters
Sweet Potatoes Boiled Corn	Egg Salad	Buttered String Beans Beets	Beaten Biscuits
Lettuce Salad	Cheese Fingers	Cauliflower Salad	Cauliflower Salad
Blackberry Shortcake Coffee	Fig Pudding Coffee	Lemon Jelly Coffee	Cocoanut Cake Tea

The Jarr Family

By Roy L. McCardell

The two friends had dropped into Gus' cafe to see what time it was. Mr. Rangle was in a most somber mood. "Gosh!" he said gloomily, "I do everything I can think of to please Mrs. Rangle, but to hear her you'd think I was the worst guy that ever lived. I know what's the matter—I've been too good to her and she only imposes on me."

"Nix on the self-pity, Rangle," said Mr. Jarr, in a patronizing tone. "The trouble with you is that you don't understand women. I never have any quarrels or misunderstandings with my wife at all. It is very simple, if you have just a little forbearance."

"Just because I said I didn't want to go to church," interrupted Mr. Rangle, eager to air all his sorrows. "Can you tell me why people who think they are so pious only have piety as an excuse to raise a row? Wasn't it better for me to be truthful and honest about it, and if I didn't want to go to church to say so? But I spoke up like a man—and I got a bawling out."

"Let me tell you how I work it, and after this you do the same," said Mr. Jarr. "Well, along about Thursday Mrs. Jarr will see a preacher go by or read about a fashionable wedding, and that will put church in her mind, and she'll say, 'We're getting to be regular heathens. We never go to church, and that's a terrible example to the children. But I suppose it's no use talking to you, you wouldn't go to church, no matter what I'd say.'"

"That's how it all began with us," muttered Mr. Rangle, "and now my wife isn't speaking to me."

"That's because you were boob enough to say right out you didn't want to go to church," replied Mr. Jarr. "You should have said: 'Nothing will please me better, my dear. Let us go to church Sunday.'"

"What good would that do? I wouldn't go to church when the time came," said Mr. Rangle.

"But it would put off the row till the time came, and the chances are ten to one your wife would forget it, or she'd be expecting company Sunday, or she'd be up late Saturday night and wouldn't want to get out early to church. Anyway, always say yes to a woman, especially in the case of far-ahead propositions. By doing that it doesn't start any argument."

"Well, if I get out of this scrape I'll try your method," said Mr. Rangle. "Meanwhile, I am not going to give in; that only encourages a woman to impose on a man to the limit."

"Make a tentative peace proposition, anyway, old man," advised Mr. Jarr, and so departed in a calm and saintly state of mind.

"I thought you were never going to get home," began Mrs. Jarr. "I am making an effort to have our meals at a regular time. You know I asked you to come home early. Gertrude wants to go out tonight, and I wish to get the supper over and let her go in time so she will be in good humor for tomorrow night, when we are going to take dinner at my mother's, and I'll want Gertrude to stay in and mind the children."

"Oh, that's all right; I'll stay in and mind the children," said Mr. Jarr.

"Don't you want to go to my mother's with me?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

"I do not!" replied Mr. Jarr, very emphatically.

"That's always the way with you," cried Mrs. Jarr. "My mother always treated you nicely! She never cared much for you, but no wonder, when you've always gone out of your way to affront her. What will she think when she invites us to come and take dinner with her——"

"And bring something to eat with us," interposed Mr. Jarr.

"Well, I'm sure you don't begrudge my taking a steak over with us and some cake and a few other things? You have such an appetite."

"Leave me out of it, because I'm not going," said Mr. Jarr.

"Why don't you go? Because it's MY mother's home? Because she belongs to one of the best families? Because she doesn't have friends who frequent saloons? Because I want you to? Because——"

But Mr. Jarr had grabbed his hat and rushed out.

"Where's Rangle?" he asked, as he strode into Gus'.

"He telephoned his wife he was sorry about something and was coming home to take her out to the theater," said Gus. "There's a feller that knows how to get along even mit his wife. Why don't you ax him how he does it?"

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Let us show you.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY OCTOBER 8, 1916

BULK OF U. S. MOTORS EXPORTED TO EUROPE

Shipments of Cars And Parts Reach Hundred Million Mark In Year

During May 1,717 commercial cars, valued at $4,357,238, and 6,275 passenger cars, valued at $4,069,690, and parts, not including engines and tires worth $789,826, were exported from the United States to various countries. During the eleven months ended with May the exports were as follows:—Commercial cars, 19,849, valued at $53,254,400; passenger cars, 51,326, valued at $38,340,066; parts, not including engines and tires, $20,649,739.

In May a year ago 2,426 commercial cars, value at $6,583,912, together with 4,821 passenger cars, valued at $3,971,483, and parts, not including engines and tires, to the value of $789,829, were shipped abroad. For the eleven months period the exports were 11,006 commercial cars, valued at $30,561,880; 19,462 passenger cars, valued at $16,327,955, and parts, not including engines and tires, to the value of $6,714,001.

As has been the case ever since the European war began, the bulk of our automobile shipments continue to find their way into Europe. A total of 877 cars, valued at $1,764,489, was exported to France in May last, as against 521 cars, valued at $1,106,572 shipped there in May a year ago. During the eleven months period these shipments increased from 4,472 cars, valued at $11,142,414, in 1915 to 7,080 cars, valued at $18,054,753, in 1916.

The United Kingdom bought 975 machines, valued at $1,745,415, in May, a considerable falling off as compared to the purchases in May a year ago, which amounted to 4,036 cars, valued at $5,895,856. However, this decline was nothing as compared with the big increase in the purchases for the eleven months period, which in 1916 totalled 17,795 machines, valued at $24,705,017, as against 11,688 cars, value at $16,736,165, exported in 1915.

Russia, which did not figure in the export tables last year, bought 359 cars, valued at $660,620, in May last, and that country's purchases of American cars during the eleven months period of this year amounted to 5,133 cars, valued at $15,528,975.

Denmark is another country whose car imports reported last year, but in May last we shipped there 210 machines, valued at $144,737, while during the eleven months period the shipments totaled 807 cars, value at $556,445.

There were no car shipments to Germany during any of the periods under consideration, but Italy took fifty-one cars, valued at $19,376, in May last and 307 cars, valued at $192,107, during the eleven months of this year. Twenty-three cars, valued at $17,004, were exported there in May a year ago, while during the eleven months' period the number was 111 and the value $75,372.

There was a big drop in our exports of cars to "other Europe," the shipments declining from 699 cars, valued at $1,638,709, in May, 1915, to 404 cars, valued at $392,189, in May last, and from 2,817 cars, valued at $7,768,101 during the eleven months of last year to 2,149 cars, valued at $2,651,331, during the same period of this year.

Shipments to Canada show a big increase from 838 cars, valued at $630,990, in May a year ago to 1,779 cars, valued at $1,212,260, in May last and from 8,606 cars, valued at $3,796,729, during 1915 to 9,212 cars, valued at $6,368,633, in 1916.

Even Mexico shows a healthy growth in its imports of automobiles from this country, fifty-eight cars, valued at $53,500, being shipped there in May last, as against three cars, valued at $4,407, exported in May a year ago, while during the eleven months' period the exports increased from sixty-seven cars, valued at $68,067, in 1915, to 396 cars, valued at $381,818, in 1916.

Another section of the world that is showing a foundness for American cars is the West Indies and Bermuda, which took 496 cars, valued at $296,798, in May last and 4,355 cars, valued at $2,642,466, during the eleven months of this year. Last year the shipments there amounted to 262 cars, valued at $131,779, during May and 1,383 cars, valued at $827,989, during the eleven months.

Under the heading "South American countries," we shipped 165 cars, valued at $88,631, in May a year ago, while during the 11 months of 1915 the exports there amounted to 1,071 cars, valued at $583,119. This year the shipments have increased to such an extent that the various countries of South America are listed separately in the export tables, and the figures are as follows:—Argentina, 578 cars, valued at $279,736, in May, and 4,075 cars, valued at $1,916,679, during the 11 months of 1916; Brazil, 32 cars, valued at $14,944, and 236 cars, valued at $142,191; Chili, 69 cars, valued at $62,736, and 773 cars, valued at $527,291.

HUPMOBILE SHOWS CLASS ON TOUR OF AMERICA

Party Starts On Tour Of States To Investigate Condition Of Roads

New York, September 5.—The capital-to-capital Hupmobile party which J. Walter Drake of Detroit is sending on a 20,000 mile trip around the United States to investigate the roads of the United States reached New York form Trenton on its way to Hartford, the capital of Connecticut.

The car is being driven by C E. Salisbury and G. R. Lape, both of Detroit. W. A. Krohn is with the party taking moving pictures. J. S. Paterson, former Chicago and New York automobile editor, is writing the story of the trip.

The party left Washington and was sent on its long journey by United States Good Roads Commissioner Logan Waller Page. Letters are being carried from President Rowe of the American Automobile Association and President Charles Evans Davis of the National Highways Association.

From Washington the party went to Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Dover, Del.; Philadelphia and Trenton. Moving and still pictures are being made of the trip as well as written accounts.

While in New York the party was entertained by Charles E. Reiss of the Charles E. Reiss Company, local Hupmobile distributors. The car was driven up Fort George Hill in high just to show that such things did not trouble it. It is the purpose of the Hupmobile Company to show that the particular automobile achievement of note in each big city is not beyond this car.

TIME OFF FOR ROAD WORK

Kansas to Give Convicts Credit For Work on Roads Well Done

Kansas is to allow one day out of every three off the sentence of every prisoner who labors faithfully and cheerfully upon the public roads. Road work is to be organized at once, and the plan has the enthusiastic support of J. K. Codding, the Warden. He has written the National Committee on Prisons that the proposition is to furnish twenty-five men and one of the penitentiary officers to superintend the work and establish the road camps.

The municipality for which the work is done is to pay the State $1 per day per prisoner. About 50 cents per day will be used in feeding and caring for the prisoner and the other 50 cents will be paid the prisoner or his family. The wage, together with the time off for good conduct, is taken as an evidence that Kansas is to organize the road work in a way which will secure the co-operation of the prisoners toward making it a success.

RECOMMEND FIVE-TON TRUCK FOR U. S. ARMY

Report Of Committee On Motor Truck Club Reserve Corps' Expedition

The special committee appointed to report on the recent expedition of the Reserve Corps of the American Motor Truck Club in which five-ton trucks along were used recommends:

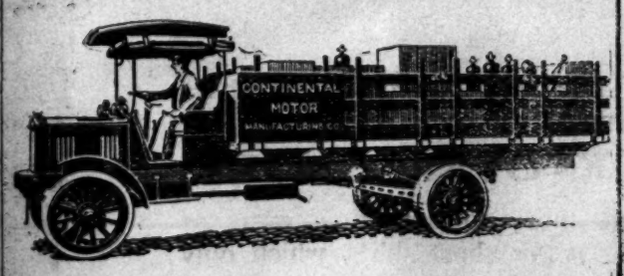
In connection with the recent and continuing purchase of motor trucks by the War Department we advocate the purchase for immediate use of one or two fleets of five to six-ton motor trucks to be displayed for service in Mexico, where an immediate, official, and adequate try-out can be obtained, and their comparative adaptability for army service, as against that of the one-and-one-half to two-ton trucks can be discovered, and conclusions, based upon actual experience, obtained under typical service conditions.

We believe this recommendation should be adpted for the following reasons:

First, because it would be necessary in times of pressing need for the War Department to make use of practically every truck available from commercial service, and as the five and six-ton trucks would represent a large percentage of such trucks, their adaptability and limitations should be discovered in advance and actual experience should be sought to determine ways and means for their most effective use when called upon; and,

Second, because it is the belief of the committee from the Motor Truck Club of America that the possibilities of the five to six-ton motor trucks have not been fully developed by the War Department, either by theory or use, and that the obstacles to their use are greatly overestimated.

FEDERAL LORRIES



The Choice of Experts

Federal Lorries have been selected by the leading pleasure car manufacturers as the best commercial motor vehicle manufactured. Practically every large automobile company operates a Federal.

Behind the Federal is an organization with a successful record of many years standing. This excellent reputation was taken into consideration by these factories when they bought Federals. This is a point that everyone should consider when buying motor vehicles.

Federal Lorries are easy and economical to operate. They are all equipped with the efficient Worm Drive and are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, and 3½ ton.

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The First Shipment of the

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will arrive during this week by the s.s. "Alvarado."

OWING TO FAVORABLE EXCHANGE

and other factors, we are able to offer these celebrated cars, which have attained the highest degree of popularity in the United States, at the following unprecedented prices:—

Five-Seater, All-Weather-Top

TOURING-CAR, TLS. 1,600.

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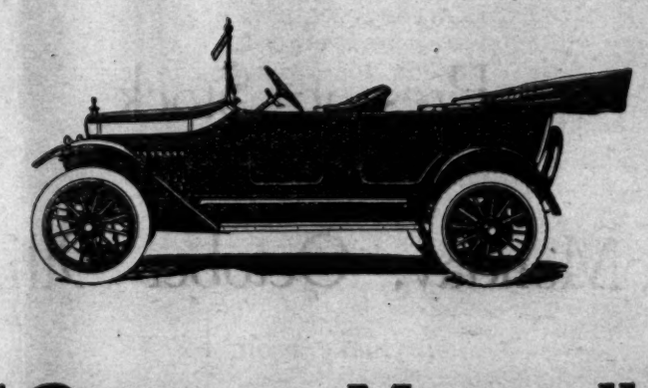

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ROADSTER,
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THE EASTERN GARAGE

Telephone No. 1159. **4 Soochow Road.**

ONE WAY TO AVOID BATTERY TROUBLE

Don't Try To Test Your Battery Yourself—Get Free Service Test

"I can test dry cells with a pocket ammeter. Why can't I test my storage battery the same way?"

This question is frequently asked by automobile owners, many of whom have learned through bitter experience that there must be a reason why the familiar little pocket ammeter, used to tell whether dry cells are weak or strong, will cause considerable damage to a storage battery.

To the average automobile owner a battery is a good deal like a Greek puzzle. It is hard for him to appreciate that a storage battery is a purely chemical device. And so a battery is a battery. But there is a big difference between the chemical and electrical natures of the dry cell and the storage battery.

Both dry and storage batteries operate by chemical action when "the circuit is closed." The dry cell, when it is exhausted, is done; the storage battery, when exhausted, can be recharged. The ordinary dry cell has a comparatively high "internal resistance," which permits only a certain amount of electricity to be discharged at one time. But just the opposie is true of the storage battery—its "internal resistance" is very low, and it can discharge a tremendous amount of current when given an opportunity.

When the pocket ammeter is used on a dry cell, the amount of current liberated is small, doesn't injure the dry cell, and doesn't injure the ammeter. But the same little instrument, placed on a cell of a storage battery, will in most cases be burnt up by the tremendous current discharged, and at the same time the storage battery cell is permitted to discharge itself all at once, with a ruinous result upon the battery itself. The same thing occurs when tools or other metal objects are carelessly placed on top of the battery.

A dry cell can be tested when it is idle, but the same sort of test on a storage battery is not only harmful if unskilfully done, but doesn't tell anything even to an expert. Voltmeter and ammeter readings should never be attempted unless the battery is gither being charged or discharged at the time, and then only by an expert. Tests with a hydrometer can be, and should be, frequently made, and no harm can result, but any other sort of test should be given by some one who has the proper instruments and knows how to connect them up correctly.

"Quite frequently we are asked to tell what is the trouble with a battery which the owner has 'tested' with a pocket ammeter," says a manager of a New York Prest-O-Lite service station. "The little scatches on the battery terminals where an ammeter has been placed tell a story of battery abuse which the average owner finds trouble in understanding. All he did was to 'test' it, and the battery may be completely ruined. You see, we have a selfish reason for giving free service to battery owners. It is much simpler for us to test a battery properly than it is to make repairs after the owner has tested it improperly. Besides, it's much better for the owner. The service is free, and we are glad to extend it to all automobile owners. The user might as well face the fact that you can't tell from looking at a battery whether it is in good shape or not. The only way is to have it tested systematically—at least once every wo weeks, and oftener in hot weather. In that way the little troubles can be caught before they become big ones. We have expert battery men here for the sole purpose of giving this free service, and the automobile owner should not feel at all backward about taking advantage of it."

CLUTCH IS WORKED BY JUST ONE FINGER

This Foot Brake Locked By Thumb Pressure Only

Ever try manipulating the clutch on an automobile with the thumb or a finger, instead of with the foot?

If you never did, try it and see how often you fail to move the clutch. It will make you realize the difference in the strength of the arm and hand as compared to the leg and foot.

A few days ago a motorist was asked if it was easy to operate the clutch on a Chandler touring car. Naturally, he said it was, and when asked "How easy?" he offered to drive the car a block manipulating the clutch as the inquirer directed and not touch his foot to the pedal.

The questioner rode with him and after the driver had made good admitted he had never seen anything like it in his life for ease of operation.

But the demonstration was not concluded. The driver said he could set brakes on the Chandler by pressing on the pedal with his thumb and lock the wheels so effectively they would slide on the pavement. It was agreed there should be no special adjustment in advance that would cause the brakes to grab in a manner that would be objectional for regular touring service.

Again the combination made good, the breaks being applied so evenly that the streaks made on the pavement by the sliding tires were exactly the same length. The expert explained this was due to an equalizer used on the Chandler, which prevents one brake being more effective than the other on the opposite side, causing a probability for skidding.

Saxon Firm Gives Employees Bonus

President Harry Ford Calls Them Partners And Says They Will Share Alike

Each office employee who has been with the Saxon Motor Car Corporation for a period of longer than ninety days has received a bonus of 5 per cent of the salary received during the year, or for the term of employment if less than one year but more than ninety days.

Each factory employee shared on a like basis with those in the office departments except those who have been paid on a premium of piecework basis and who received a bonus of 3 per cent.

The payment of these bonuses was made on September 1.

President Harry W. Ford, in commenting on this act of the company, said: "The payment of a bonus at this time does not bind the company to a policy of bonuses each year; however, the management feels that in years when the prosperity of the company is such as to enable it to make a return to the shareholders it will also be disposed to pay some form of bonus to employees. It is hoped that the payment of this bonus will encourage each employee to study his work to the end that each one may increase his effeciency.

"For the payment of this first bonus it seemed wise to us to use a flat percentage to all employees with the exception above noted.

"In the future, however, a record of each individual employee will be taken into consideration. Punctuality, carefulness, obedience to all company rules and regulations, loyalty, willingness to co-operate with the desires of the management at all times and in every way will be taken into consideration in payment of any bonus that may be decided upon in the future, and each employee will share in such fund in proportion to the quantity and quality of the service he renders.

"The real object of this institution is to sell Saxon cars at a profit, and the ability of this company to maintain itself in a prosperous condition depends in the long run upon the goodness, service, ability and reliability of the cars we build.

"The ideal of this company is to build good cars—to give the public the best dollar for dollar value on the market. If we can do this we can always have a good and prosperous business. Bonuses depend upon earnings; earnings depend upon good cars; good cars depend upon the employees. If we can enlist the interest, skill, care and earnestness of each and every employee the quality of the product of our company can be maintained at the point where it should be, and in that way we can win and hold the confidence of millions of people all around the world—and successful trade rests upon confidence."

Hudson Super-Six Production Is Increased

Demand For Model Results In Work Day And Night In Factory

In an extensive national advertising campaign the Hudson Motor Car Co., is announcing a continuance of the Super-Six model. The original program for 1916 was to manufacture 30,000 Super-Sixes. The demand for the car has been so great that it has been found necessary to increase the number to 45,000.

The Hudson plant in Detroit, Mich, is turning out 135 Super-Sixes every day, and by August 1, the daily shipments will average 150 cars. Unless there should be labor conditions, or variation in cost of materials and other costs that cannot now be foreseen, the policy of the Hudson Company is to maintain the present prices.

The Super-Six has proved to be an immensely popular car. In the various tests of speed and endurance to which it has been subjected, both under American Automobile Association auspices and in the hands of owners, the Super-Six has shown up remarkably well. The increase in production will be good news to many who had given up hope of getting a Super-Six this year.

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Model 75 Touring Car Tls. 1,650
Roadster . . . . . „ 1,650

More For the Price

So great is the yearly production of Overlands, that every operation is standardized to the highest point of efficiency.

In this new model light Overland this means a greater worth than you can secure elsewhere at anywhere near the price.

It assures you a completely equipped car with every modern improvement.

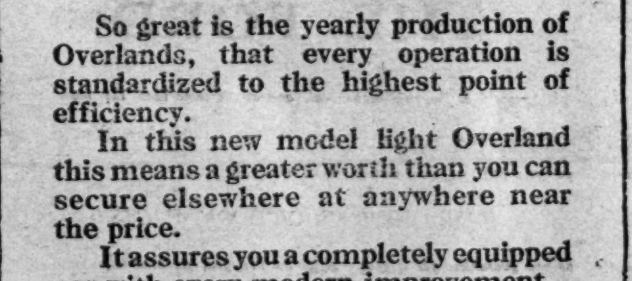
Comfortable to ride in; luxurious in appearance, yet not costly to run.

It is an ideal car for every business and social purpose.

We are showing this model now.

Low in price—light in weight—economical to run—electric starter—electric lights—complete equipment—powerful, flexible en bloc engine—easy riding cantilever rear springs—deep, soft upholstery—every convenience and advantage.

Complete Catalogue on Request



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The first shipment of this famous and popular motor-cycle has arrived per s.s. "City of Manila." All types are

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Trade Mark

TOTAL AUTO EXPORTS OF U.S. OVER $140,000,000

This Amount Less Than One-Fifteenth Of Value Of American Output

Chicago, September 10.—America exports today less than one-fifteenth of the motor vehicles it manufactures, says Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, yet during the twelve months ended June 30 last, 77,496 cars were shipped abroad and their total value was $97,464,381 (gold). Adding the value of exports of parts, tires, and engines brings the total of automobile exports for the fiscal year to more than $140,000,000.

Exports of motor vehicles alone exceeded by $15,000,000 the combined exports, of steam and electric railway locomotive and cars, wagons, carriages, bicycles, and motor cycles.

The American automobile export trade ranks very near the top of the list, exceeding the exports of chemicals, drugs, and dyes, exports manufactured cotton goods, of wheat flour and doubling the combined exports of agricultural and electrical machinery for the year. The following figures from the Department of Commerce show value of cars exported in last three years:

Ended June 30	Commercial $	Passenger $	Total $
1914..	1,181,611	25,392,963	26,574,574
1915..	39,140,682	21,183,955	60,254,635
1916..	56,895,408	40,658,833	97,464,381

Passenger car exports for the last fiscal year increased more than 135 per cent in number and 92 per cent in value over the previous fiscal year, and the exports of trucks increased 52 per cent in number and 42 per cent in value in the year. Considerably more than one-half of the exports during the last year went to England, France and Russia.

Maxwell Company Sells 50 Cars For Troops In Africa

Automobile Concern Gets Contract Because of Sterling Record of Product

William Campbell, agent for the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., of Detroit, for the whole of South Africa, was a visitor at the main offices of the company last week and brought with him the news that the Maxwell dealer in Johannesburg has just filled an order for fifty touring cars, the order being placed by the government buyer. This news was contained in a cablegram received by Mr. Campbell in New York, just before he took a train for Detroit.

These fifty cars are now being delivered from stock and will be used for transport purposes in the war under General Smuts in German East Africa. This order was placed by the government buyer after a careful investigation of the entire field and after testing other makes he satisfied himself of the sturdy character and low after cost of the Maxwell product.

Another of the vital elements that led to the selection of the Maxwell for this severe military service is the enviable record for low consumption of petrol the car has made in the South African country. This is a more important item in South Africa than it is even in the United States. Mr. Campbell says that fuel in Johannesburg now sells at seventy-eight cents a gallon.

"The Maxwell is now considered one of the first lines in South Africa, because it is adapted in every way to the topography of the country," said Mr. Campbell. "Our business last year was phenomenal and I personally am convinced that the future is a very bright one for the Maxwell.

"During the past year, a Maxwell stock car made the record long-distance run in Africa. The ground covered was almost entirely new to the driver and although he encountered climbs of 3,000 feet over roads that could scarcely be called roads, he went through without a mishap and with no mechanical trouble.

"The placing of the government order of fifty cars does not surprise me in the least in view of Maxwell performances in South Africa. It will be remembered that the Maxwell gave a splendid account of itself, when it was used in the round-up of General De Wet in the rebellion of two years ago."

Former Lightweight Champ. Now A Lieutenant in Army Aero Corps

WILLIE RITCHIE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Willie Ritchie, former lightweight champion of the world, who, under his real name of Geary Steffen, won an enviable record as a student at Columbia last winter, has added to his accomplishments by qualifying for appointment as First Lieutenant of the Aviation Reserve Corps of the United States Army.

Ritchie was an expert automobile mechanician before he entered the pugilistic game, and his knowledge of machinery, combined with his faculty to study, enabled him to pass with ease the tests at the instruction school at Monterey, California, where he has just finished his course.

LITTLE MACHINE THAT DOES NOTHING BUT TEST

Used By Dodge Bros. To Locate Anything Wrong With Springs Of Cars

Dodge Brothers have a machine that tests springs, and does nothing but test springs. Twenty-fours a day it is haunted by the eyes of experts who go from one such testing machine to another, searching carefully for the slightest traces of a possible defect. Like a cat shaking the life out of a mouse, the machine grabs the motorcar spring and "rocks" it, hour after hour—day after day, constantly exerting on it a pressure for greater than it would be subjected to under an automobile body.

The machine is a mechanical wonder. It answers many important spring problems. It tests not only for strength, elasticity and other qualities, but also makes certain that the measurements are absolutely correct. The overload pressure is applied at the extreme rate of 155 vibrations a minute, until the spring has absorbed more shocks than it would be called upon to survive in long years of actual service. With a conservative number of miles per year as a basis, it has been shown that some of the springs subjected to this test would last the average automobile driver 60 years.

Grease is placed between the spring leaves and tested to determine its value as a "squeak" reducer. Little thermometers are placed in small cups of mercury fastened to the individual leaves of the vibrating spring. The temperature of the leaf is, of course, a means of determining the value of the lubricant, for whenever there is friction there is heat and a measure of heat is a measure of the friction.

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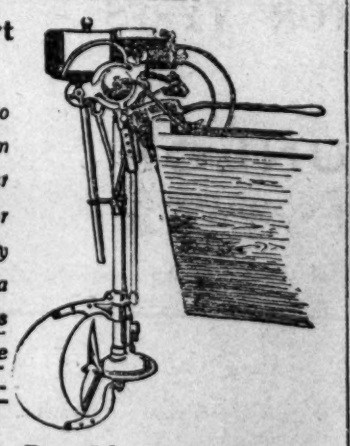

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SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

Favor Spending Federal Fund On Main Highways

Important Action Taken by State Officials at Meeting In Washington--Secretary Houston's Ideas

Thirty-five States sent representatives to the August conference in Washington called by the Secretary of Agriculture to discuss the rules and regulations for the operation of the Federal Aid Road act.

Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nevada, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and Wyoming were the thirteen States which were unrepresented. Of these, Georgia, Texas, and South Carolina have yet to provide themselves with State highway departments in order to qualify for participation in the $75,000,000 Federal appropriation, to be expended in the next five years. Though Indiana also has to provide a State highway commission, Governor Ralston sent Carl G. Fisher to the conference as the Hoosier spokesman.

In the course of his address Secretary of Agriculture Houston said: "You highway officials represent the States. I represent the Federal Government. Together we are charged with the execution of a very difficult and very important law.

"This law appeals to me as of especial importance, not so much because it carries with it out of the Federal Treasury an appropriation of $75,000,000, not because it will be met by appropriation of $75,000,000, or more out of the State funds, if all the States accept this act, but because as great as is the aggregate, it is relatively insignificant in comparison with amounts the States are now annually expending and will spend during the period covered by the act.

"The main question that I am immediately concerned with, that the people of the Union are immediately concerned with, is whether we shall get a dollar's result for every dollar we expend for roads. I am quite sure that if we do so, and we can convince the people that we have done so, they will be willing to put much more money into good roads where they are needed. Therefore, the matter of administering this law, of devising good road systems, of careful selection of roads, of formulating projects, of developing plans and specifications, of having all matters considered on their merit by competent men, seem to me to lie at the root of this business.

"If, as the result of this act, the people are induced fully to realize the necessity of placing skillful and experienced men in charge of road building and road maintenance, a great advance will have been made and the efforts of those who labored to secure the legislation will have been rewarded."

Unofficially, there were also present at the conference men prominent in the road movement and identified with leading organizations interested in the subject. Among these were Chairman George C. Diehl of the Good Roads Board, and Executive Chairman A. G. Batcheldor of the American Automobile Association, John N. Goodell, the American Highway Association, and W. A. Alsdorf of the Ohio Good Roads Federation.

Of much significance in indicating the desire of the several States to have road connections with one another the resolution was unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting that the joint Federal and State funds should be expended upon the main roads.

Secretary Houston has borrowed from the State of California its chief engineer, Austin B. Fletcher, to aid Director Logan Waller Page in a consulting capacity in the launching of the Federal aid road work. Mr. Fletcher was chief engineer with the Massachusetts State Highway Commission for many years.

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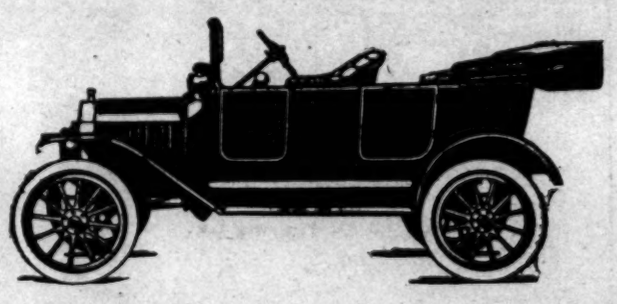

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Motor Trucks In Europe Doing Wonderful Work

Under the French Scheme Practically Every Manufacturer Was Able to Enter With Standard Types

By Donald McLeod Lay of 'The Automobile'

Within the past few months the necessity for utilizing motor trucks and automobiles in the expedition into Mexico after Villa has brought home very strongly to the car and truck engineers and manufacturers as well as to the United States army officials the fact that ordinary commercial vehicles are not best suited to military requirements. All these men have been interested in the work of motor vehicles in the European struggle and have watched closely for any salient features in design and manufacture resulting from the experiences brought by war conditions. Still there are numerous points that have not been brought out very strongly but which a review of the development of the motor arm of the service in the European armies throws into relief.

At the outbreak of hostilities it was estimated that there were 100,000 motor vehicles in use with the French army, 18,000 of these being trucks, including 1,100 buses, 200 four wheel drive tractors, fifty mo or searchlights and 100 special vehicles. When the British expeditionary force first established itself in France it was estimated that its motor vehicle equipment comprised 2,500 to 3,000 machines, the great bulk of which were requisitioned among motor truck users and manufactorers' stocks, the British army's subsidy system at that time having progressed very little beyond the paper stage.

In comparing the equipment of these two armies the French vehicles were then far superior to the English for military purposes, the latter being of such diversified types that they were not suitable for working together in convey formation, some of them in operation in convoys having speed abilities varying from 7 to 17 m.p.h. Not only were they of different makes but the bodies were of all kinds, for the trucks had been taken direct from private service without even removing the advertising matter with which they were usually almost covered. These convoys worked fairly well on level ground, but as soon as hills had to be negotiated the slower vehicles and the defective ones dropped back, thus delaying the entire convoy. Hilly country also necessitate passing and repassing, which of course was dangerous, many radiators being smashed owing to cars running backward down the hills due to the lack of provision of sprags. With a closely spaced procession a rear movement of a few feet would be sufficient to cause an accident. These defects were known to the officers in charge of the motor vehicle service, but of course there was no time to remedy them when war had been declared. The French authorities, however, had been working on this problem long enough—eight years—to have created what may be termed a model type of truck in all the factories. These vehicles, although differing considerably in design, were uniform in power, size, speed, load capacity, body, clearance, tire sizes and in such details as sprags, towing hooks, radiator guard, magneto and carbureter.

The English subsidy specification firing guns and adequate armor protection was later adapted by the French army to its artillery work.

Later, the 75 mm. gun was extensively mounted on 30 horse-power chassis, a pivot carried on the steel platform and bolted to the frame members carrying the gun, at the left side of which the gunner's seat was attached. When brought into action the chassis was raised from the ground sufficiently to remove all weight from the springs, but not to lift the road wheels, this raising being done by four hydraulic jacks, one at each corner of the chassis and simultaneously operated.

There appear to be no four wheel drive tractors in Italy, but heavy gasolene tractors for hauling heavy artillery are produced in considerable numbers these vehicles being designed primarily to operate away from made roads. The Fiat chain driven 70 horse-power tractor is an excellent example and is fitted with caterpillar band attached to the driving wheels which can be used for travelling across rough country.

A number of special army trucks such as searchlight and wireless telegraphy cars are now being produced, while armored cars with 5 mm. plating and generally fitted with two machine guns are manufactured in moderately large quantities.

Originally the plan was to make use of motor trucks for carrying supplies from the railhead to a point a couple of miles back of the firing line, from which point distribution was made to the men by horse drawn wagons. Before October, 1914, this plan had been altered, the trucks going right up to the firing line and delivering direct to the men in the trenches. This system exposed the trucks to fire and caused several to be lost, but the time gained was considered sufficient justification for its continuance.

A motor convoy under fire is in less danger than a number of horse drawn wagons, and although the trucks are far of sufficient size to carry four stretchers in two tiers, leaving a space down the center for the ambulance attendant. These ambulances would go as close to the firing line as possible, load up with wounded brought in by stretcher men and carry them to the railhead or general headquarters, where they were attended in temporary hospitals before being carried to the rear by trains and finally distributed to the hospitals by more automobile ambulances. The great defect in the organization at that time was the inadequacy of the motor system for removing men from the hospitals just behind the firing line, wounded men frequently having to spend fifteen to twenty hours lying on straw in freight trains when touring cars could have brought them back in three to four hours.

The Ford ambulances used by the American ambulance corps in France did excellent service. These consisted of the standard Ford chassis fitted with an ambulance body of wood and canvas capable of receiving a couple of army type stretchers or to carry four wounded men sitting, thus making with the driver and attendant a maximum load of six. For heating these in cold weather a section of stove pipe, bound with asbestos and with the ends closed, was fitted around the exhaust pipe, a lead carrying the heat to a grating in the floor of the car.

Automobile searchlights form an important branch of the French army, the electric searchlights being mounted on large touring car chassis, the current being generated by dynamo driven from the automobile engine. Six vehicles formed a working section, including a workshop and general stores truck capable of making repairs in the field. These machines were all painted grayish green, to render them inconspicuous. Some of the outfits were arranged so that the searchlight could be carried some distance from the automobile, one having a light steel telescopic tower permitting the light to be raised to a height of forty feet.

Another way in which motor trucks were utilized was as travelling kitchens, being fitted with a stove and the cook preparing meals while on the road, thus saving time and increasing the comfort of the men.

After four months of war the repair department was shipping all kinds of vehicles, French, English, German, etc., to a big repair depot 100 miles from the front, where the uninjured parts of the vehicles were utilized in building composite machines if it was impossible to repair them. At this depot there were workshops but no machine tools, most of the truck repairs being undertaken by the car and truck factories.

Mobile repair shops consisting of two or three trucks completely equipped with machine tools, etc., were found to operate most effectively twenty-five miles from the front, it generally being possible to convert buildings, at various points, into repair shops, the equipment being readily shifted from point to point.

Under the French scheme, as originally adopted, practically every manufacturer was able to enter with his standard types, there being no preference for bevel drive over worm or chain, for a particular type or position of motor or for a certain class of gearbox. The field was even left open to steam, gasolene and gasolene-electric machines, the only requirement being that the trucks should be capable of doing good work on the road individually and collectively. Year by year the regulations and tests became more stringent without, however, interfering with the general design. Thus a type of vehicle of uniform size, power, weight, speed, body, clearance, etc., was developed throughout the country so that when the war broke out practically all the best trucks in France were subsidized types. When called into actual service some of the features on which the army insisted, although of little importance to the private user, were justified. They are the use of sprags, sufficient clearance, radiator guard, uniform bodies, towing hooks front and rear, three fuel carburetors and tanks allowing a big range of action.

Four wheel drive early in the war proved its value for armored car purposes, since such a machine driven and steered at both ends would be capable of travelling over any country and of high speed on good roads. It would also be able to get out of difficulties at a rapid pace from which it would otherwise be inextricable. Four speeds forward and two reverse were mentioned at this time as being desirable for these vehicles.

Four wheel drive tractors also found favor with the artillery service early in the war, these vehicles being found much more efficient and serviceable than horses for hauling guns and for bringing up ammunition.

The French artillery was greatly strengthened by heavy guns mounted on special chassis fitted with four solid struts capable of lifting the wheels from the ground and thus providing a solid platform. Many of the 155 mm. guns were drawn by four wheel drive tractors instead of horses. After the guns were in position the tractors were run into shelter the same as horses, being more easily concealed, however, and also having the advantage of being able to haul the guns out of a difficult position without actually exposing themselves. The French made a light four wheel drive tractor in large numbers which was designed to pull a useful load of six tons. These vehicles were found very useful.

The lighter Peugeot high speed chassis fitted with double steering gears, so that the driver could face either front or rear, a couple of reverse gears and two quick.

94,155 CARS SHIPPED IN SIX-MONTH PERIOD

Overland Factory Breaks All Records In Production And Output For Year

The Willys-Overland company of Toledo, Ohio, which has long held the title of the world's greatest producer of medium and high priced automobiles, has again smashed its world's record for production of cars of that type. For the six-month period ending June 30, 1916, 94,155 Overland and Willys-Knights were shipped.

The announcement a year ago that 37,841 had been built between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1915, occasioned no little comment in automobile circles. Many thought that the Toledo factory had reached the limit of its production, but the capacity has increased steadily during the past year until a few weeks ago the Willys-Overland plant was shipping 1,000 automobiles each day. It can, therefore, be easily understood why last year's splendid performance has nearly been trebled.

The biggest shipments for a single day were made on March 27, when 1,111 cars left the factory.

"Why should we be astonished at such production figures?" said John N. Willys, president of the company, when veral of his business associates congratulated him on the other day.

"It is simply the natural course of events. We are building more cars, and selling them, because we are giving the public what it wants."

SWISS MOTOR CAR MAKERS DOUBLE OUTPUT

Export Almost Six Million Dollars Worth During Last Year

The Swiss automobile industry is also being developed by the war. According to a Consular report from Berne, just issued, Swiss automobile manufacturers closed the year 1915 with exports valued at $5,790,000. By weight the exports of 1915 exceeded those of the preceding year by over 100 per cent and by value even a larger gain is observed. Proportionally the Swiss automobile export industry, it is said, has increased at a greater rate than that of the United States. The weight of exports in 1915 was 10,462,034, compared to 4,940,777 in 1914.

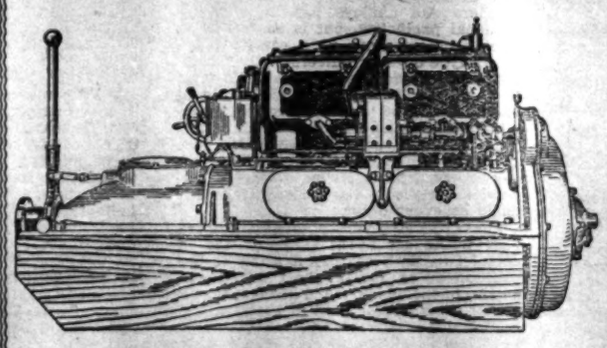
Finished trucks and truck chassis formed the principal exports. The former export increased by more than 300 per cent and the latter by 100 per cent. They were sent largely to France.

The imports fell from 1,868,416 pounds to 571,438 pounds. Among imported cars the American product is only slightly represented. But three American cars have been seen in this section during the last six months. About 750 cars and trucks are imported annually. Small 10 to 20 horse power five-passenger cars are in greatest demand. Local automobile dealers declare that the absence of supply stations for American cars is the principal drawback to the sale of such automobiles here. Repairs under the circumstances are expensive.

At least two high-class cars are manufactured in the country, and in normal times these cars sell, even in France, in competition with famous French machines. The price of these Swiss cars usually is from $1,660 to $2,190, but 15 per cent increase has been exacted by the manufacturers since the war.

SCRIPPS MARINE ENGINES

All working parts of the 1916 Model Engines enclosed, which assures cleanliness and saving of parts and fuel.



4,000 of these kerosene-burning engines in use, attest to the merit of the models.

It was an engine of this make which twice mastered the tortuous Niagara Rapids.

It was a little 16 h.p. Scripps which powered the 35-footer motor-boat "Detroit," when she made and established a record trip from Detroit, Michigan, across the Atlantic Ocean, to Petrograd—a distance of 6,500 miles—without mishap.

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Ask him to drive the car through crowded streets up steep hills, through deep sand or mud. See how easily and efficiently the Hupmobile does these things. Notice at the same time the comfortable Hupmobile riding qualities—the deep, soft cushions, the large tonneau, the absence of vibration from the motor even at 50 or 60 miles an hour. Your eye will appreciate Hupmobile beauty of design and finish.

Consider, too, that the Hupmobile has a four-cylinder motor that w ll give you no trouble and many miles per gallon of petrol—that it has the strength and dependability of that first Hupmobile that went around the world in 1909.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m m bore, 140 m m stroke, (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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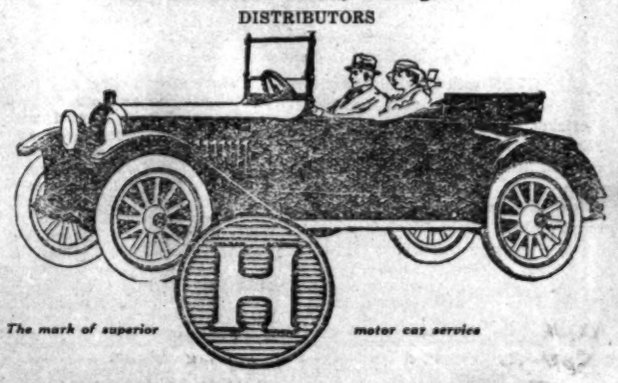

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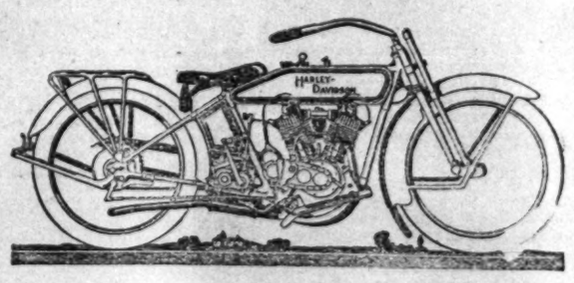

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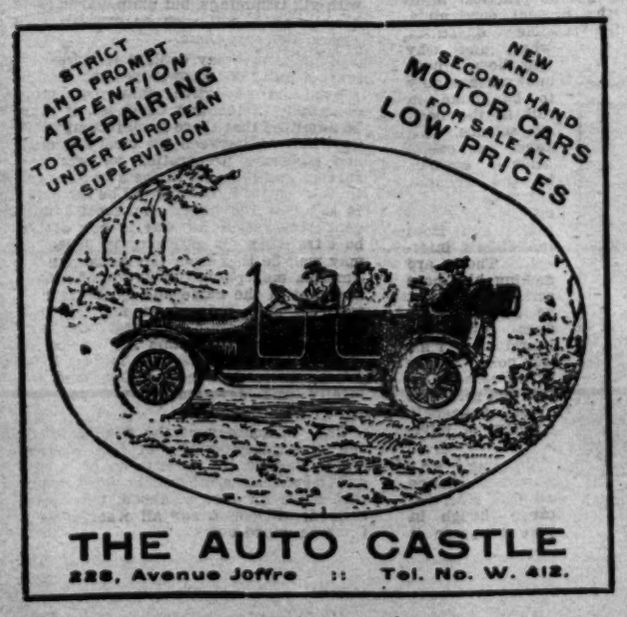
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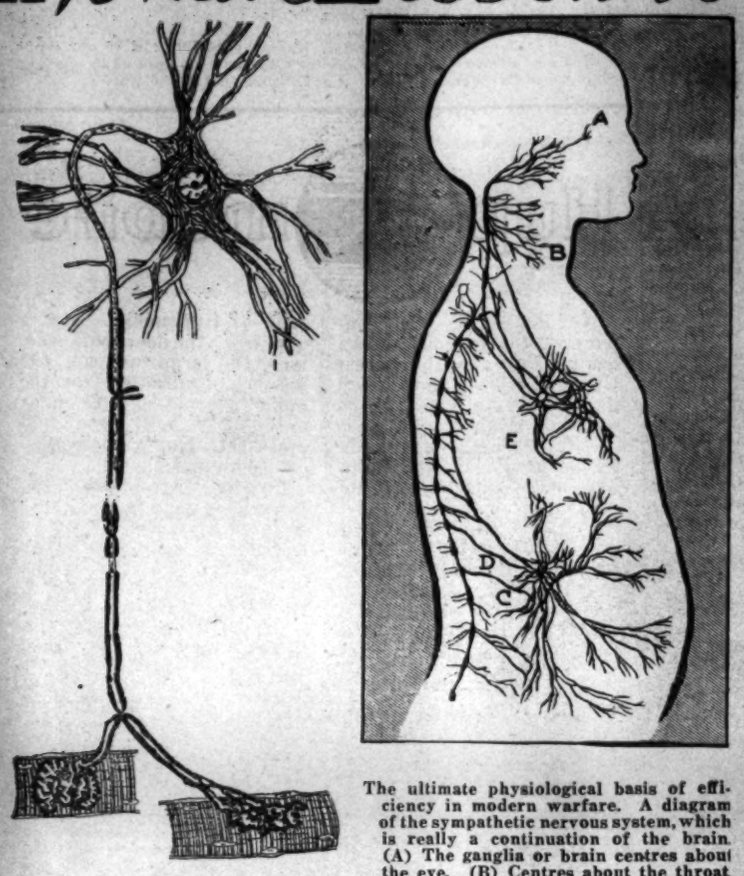
The War's Lesson to Us of What Real Preparedness Means



The ultimate physiological basis of efficiency in modern warfare. A diagram of the sympathetic nervous system, which is really a continuation of the brain. (A) The ganglia or brain centres about the eye. (B) Centres about the throat. (C and D) The stomach and abdominal brain. (E) The heart brain. It is the sympathetic nervous system that suffers most through the scientific methods of modern warfare. Every effort to make a soldier efficient must be centred upon keeping this delicate organism in health. On the left a diagram showing a nerve fibre of the sympathetic system connected with muscles which it controls. This explains why the nervous stress of the modern battle by disabling the sympathetic system produces paralysis and other muscular disabilities.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson Describes the New Military Training Necessary to Make Us Fit to Cope with Science and Machinery in War and at the Same Time Give Us the Greatest Health and Efficiency in Peace

The Trench Bomb-Thrower. He Illustrates One Type of the New Kind of Soldiers, and Dr. Hutchinson's Remark That "A Good Stone Thrower May Make a Better Soldier Than a Crack Rifle Shot."

Dr. Woods Hutchinson.
The World's Foremost Physician-Author.

WELLINGTON said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton and Harrow. The next war—if it ever comes, which Heaven forbid—will be won on the playgrounds and in the laboratories. Playgrounds, to make Young America, like Captain McNeil, of the Black Tyrone, "a man wit' two hands an' two feet, an' ahl his teet' in his head"; laboratories, to teach him to mix the new war medicine, which smells to high Heaven, but works like a devil unchained.

For in modern war the battle is not between men and men, but between engines and engines—steam engines, gas engines, dynamos, engines of flight, engines of destruction. Man is simply the mahout of these murderous steel monsters. The hand that holds the lever rules the world.

Providence, as Napoleon prophesied, is ever on the side of the heaviest artillery. The Twentieth Century god of war is literally the deus ex machina in a sense never intended by the ancients, not Mars, but Vulcan.

Rifles look well on dress parade, and bayonets are a useful thing to have on hand in case of emergency; but the real deadly weapons of this war have been howitzers, machine guns, and hand grenades. Even marksmanship has become of quite secondary importance, for less than a fifth of the deaths in France have been caused by rifle bullets, and over four-fifths by shrapnel and shells and bombs thrown by hand.

By a quaint irony of fate, the magnificent "Kitchener's Army," which its builder, alas! scarcely lived to see fully in action, has discovered that with the tremendous and increasing part played by grenades and hand bombs, a good stone thrower, or a handy man with a baseball, may make even a better and more effective soldier than a crack rifle shot.

One of the arguments most commonly urged against military training and other forms of preparedness for war is that they involve an enormous waste and dead loss, first of all of money for equipment, and, second, of the time and energy of boys and young men, which will cause taxes to be raised, productiveness to be lowered, and all sorts of economic calamities.

Now, nobody loves or wants war, and all of us fervently hope and pray that it will never cross our borders, but a single week's thoughtful and unbiased observation of what has been going on for more than two years past on the other side of the Atlantic, not merely all over Europe, but in parts of Asia, Africa and Oceanica as well, is sufficient to convince any intelligent man that it is one of the standard risks of calamity, like fire and flood and pestilence and other "acts of God," which must be reckoned with and insured against. Considered as an insurance premium, even our present proposed large army and navy appropriations can hardly be regarded as excessive, in view of the fact that the two leading belligerents, on each side, in the present contest, England and Germany, are now spending each $25,000,000 a day.

When we face the serious and greatest problem of military training fairly and intelligently and see what can be saved from the wreck, so to speak, we find that it is perfectly feasible to give such a training to the rising generation as will not only prepare them for war, but also raise them to their highest possible pitch of health and efficiency in peace. In fact, we may be able in the name of war to attack and get rid of a score of ancient abuses and stupidities and injustices in both school and society.

Modern war calls for science, and science is precisely what our present system of education doesn't give yet. Military training in the schools may prove the great emancipator that we have been waiting for to free our system of education from the clerical shackles and classical absurdities of the past and place it upon a hygienic, rational and scientific basis. Instead of deploring it we should meet it half way and see if what we have not been able to obtain for the health and bodily welfare of the child in the frivolous name of play we cannot easily obtain in the name of war.

Modern military ideals can be made to work a real transvaluation of educational values.

First and most important of all, military training will balance and round out properly the dreadfully one-sided, bookish and indoor scheme of our present education. The aim to produce not merely a citizen, but a soldier, will do much toward giving their due weight and importance and place in the scheme of things, not merely in schools, but in business and in society, to bodily vigor and physical fitness.

Much of the opposition to and suspicion of military training in the schools arises from a misunderstanding of what modern military training really consists of. And this misunderstanding, it is only fair to say, is not confined solely to teachers and anxious parents and professional pacificists, but is shared in almost equal measure by a certain moss-grown type of army officers, both Federal and militia. Modern war has little practical use for the old-fashioned style of parade drill and elaborate military evolutions, marching and counter-marching, right wheeling and left wheeling, with the lines kept as straight as a ramrod, and every trouser stripe swinging forward at precisely the same instant and angle as every other.

These parade ground stunts and armory floor tricks are about as much use in actual twentieth century fighting as the cotillion or an Indian ghost dance, and any regiment which would attempt to pull one of them on the field of battle would be literally shot to pieces before it knew what had happened. They were sent to the scrap heap—excepting in military academies—twenty years ago by the high velocity magazine rifle, with its two-mile range, and the seven-mile howitzer with its exploding shell blew up the last remnant of their practical utility and turned man back five million years into a burrowing animal again.

Indeed, so little has this kind of so-called military training to do with real war that neither Germany nor France gives any of it in their schools at all, that is to say, under the age of eighteen years.

The chief thing which the Great General Staff demands of the eighteen-year-old conscript or recruit is not that he shall be familiar with the manual of arms or be able to perform fancy drills and marching evolutions, but that he shall be healthy, vigorous and tough, sound in wind and limb, able to march ten miles over country roads at ten minutes' notice without breaking down or wearing blisters all over his feet.

And, above all, be able to take care of himself, shelter, feed and protect his health in the open in all weathers. This can only be got by tramps, hikes, scouting trips, camping trips, school days and holidays, Saturdays and week-ends, the whole year round, on skates or snow-shoes or skis in the Winter season. And that would be pretty nearly the millennium, from a health point of view—call it military training or any other name you like, so long as we get it.

So much for the physical side of military training. What about the mental?

What subjects shall the youthful citizen soldier be taught; what trades and occupations shall he be trained for? There is only one answer, "All there are!" Every science, every art, every craft has its place of usefulness in modern war.

Modern war is not just pulling the trigger or lunging with the bayonet. It is electricity; it is aeronautics; it is chemistry; it is machinery of every imaginable sort of description, motors, submarines, aeroplanes, telephones, heilographs, mines, dams, cement work, road building, house building, and craft of modern civilization. Not only so, but one-half of modern war is fought in factories and another fourth on railroads and in supply departments. Every soldier on the firing line requires, according to Lloyd George, to support him there and keep him supplied three men and four women, on the railroads, in the munition works, in the equipment factories, in the hospitals and on the farm. Education for modern war would solve every problem of vocational training. Conscription no longer covers merely every possible "soldier," but every worker, both male and female, young and old, in the entire nation, and assigns to each one his or her place in the team.

Next after a good physique and vigorous health, the thing which the military training officers prize most highly in the new recruit is a thorough knowledge of modern science, particularly of chemistry, physics and mechanics. Now chemistry and physics are taught in our public schools, but in a most ladylike and harmless fashion. The curriculum makers were compelled by popular demand to put their names on the list of studies and upon the school programmes much against their will, because they didn't know anything about them and hated to have to read up. As a natural consequence, they have denatured and devitalized and stupidified them until they are about as melancholy and uninteresting and utterly devoid of any relation to actual life as Latin or English literature.

What is worse, both subjects are made so dull and difficult and technical that they are considered beyond the comprehension of the grades, and are usually not introduced at all until the high school, to which chilly and rarefied altitude only about 10 per cent of our children ever attain, consequently, those who need modern science most, the workers, get little or nothing of it in the schools.

Yet the things that the soldier has to do, the things that the engineer has to do, the things that the munition worker, the hospital nurse and the army cook have to do are the very things that children of both sexes are most keenly and intensely interested in. The very things that they get no practical information on in the present curriculum. Childhood's irrepressible questions, what, and why and how, whose answers are only to be found in full in the book of science. We have so-called science courses in the schools, but they begin at exactly the opposite end from the child's interest. They are making him hate science almost as much as he does now good literature. The war point of view would reserve all this and solve the great pedagogic problem of interest.

Training for war would change all this also, because though in time of peace it might be possible for the future citizen to slip through life as a clerk or teacher or bookkeeper or lawyer, utterly and blissfully ignorant of modern science and living all his life long in the fourteenth century, in war he must know what century he is "at" or be wiped out.

The soldier who can't run and, at need, repair an engine of some sort, from motor truck to machine gun and from aeroplane to ambulance, is almost as much out of it as a cowboy who can't ride. The active service uniform is no longer beautiful blue or scarlet cloth with gilt trimmings, but plain, unromantic khaki, and it will soon be overalls with grease spots on them.

Much as we may deplore the prostitution of all that knowledge and intelligence and executive ability to mere slaughter, rapine and conquest, it must be admitted that there is no incompatibility whatever between the most thorough and elaborate preparation for war and success and progress in the arts of peace. On the contrary, it would not be too much to say that the fullest and most intelligent preparation for war is one of the best trainings for efficiency in peace. It may well be that from the nettle danger, America may pluck the flower of safety, and that in the name and in the fear of war we may succeed in inducing the community to train and organize itself and the rising generation for service instead of mere success, for mutual helpfulness instead of competition, and for loyalty and devotion to the common good.

The "democracy of the dog tent," of the munitions factory, of the hospital ward, may be the forerunner of a new and happier state, when only those things that make for true manhood, true womanhood, will count, and all other distinctions be wiped out.

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The Difference Between the Old Drill and Modern Soldiering. West Point Cadets in One of the Show Manoeuvres the War Has Sent to the Scrap Heap and Very Different-Looking Khaki-Clad Fighters Doing Their Work at the War Front.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY OCTOBER 8, 1916

S.C.C. LOSE LAST GAME OF SEASON

W. J. Haynes Selects Strong Allied Team Which Gains Narrow Victory

MARGIN OF FIVE RUNS

Match Characterised By Smart All-Round Fielding; Quayle Bowls Well

The last game of the cricket season took place on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon when the Club were hosts to a "Rest of Shanghai" team skippered by W. J. Haynes. It was a great game in many ways and provided one of the best finishes of the season. When Pentycross went in for the Club at the fall of the ninth wicket only 7 runs were required to give the S.C.C. the verdict. Quayle meant to give Haynes the joys of victory and when 2 had been scored, thus leaving only 5 to make, the big fast bowler sent down a special which sent Pentycross' stump out of the ground and the match was over.

The teams tiffined in the pavilion at 12.30 p.m. and the game started up well before 2 p.m. Stagg lost the toss and Haynes, electing to bat, sent Harry Ollerdessen and Ellis in to face the attack of Billings and Hawkings.

Ollerdessen was the first to lose his place. He took a big hit at Hawkings and it looked like an easy four but Campbell was waiting on the boundary and judging it to a nicety held on amid the applause from all sides.

Milner then joined Ellis and scoring was slow. When Quayle came to relieve the latter some lively play was expected but thanks to a great catch by Stagg—who did a sprint of some 20 yards as a preliminary—Quayle was caught when he had only scored eight.

Bhoora did no better but with the advent of Tom Wallace the scoring board began to assume a healthier appearance. Guttierres hit about at everything, while Wallace was getting his eye in. The St. Andrew's man got 15 when he was smartly stumped by Deeks. Cooper played a fine forcing game. With Wallace he took the score well past the century and when a Stagg-Deeks combination sent him to the rightabout he had scored 20. Wallace continued and some really good play resulted in his being high scorer for his side with 35. The innings closed for 132. Billings, who bowled throughout the play, took five for 54.

The S.C.C. started badly losing Deeks when only a single had been scored. Turner went very soon after being well caught by Bhoora in the slips. Clifford and Billings did something to stop the rot but a misunderstanding between the two led to the loss of the former's wicket.

Stagg following made a big effort to put his side out of danger but no-one stayed long with him. Three players were run out and this was as much due to the wonderfully smart fielding of The Rest as to bad calling.

Stagg scored 35 and was going strong when a lofty one to Milner made him retire. Hollander and Campbell put up a fine stand and the century went up with the couple still together. Campbell hit in grand style and it was a thousand pities—for the S.C.C.—when he did not survive a 'run out' appeal.

Anderson joined up and was soon associated with Pentycross. The game grew exciting. Anderson got a couple of nice fours but with just 5 against them Quayle came into action and the result was as stated.

Quayle with 4 for 35 was the most successful bowler for his side. The fielding on both sides was good.

Rest of Shanghai

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Campbell, b. Hawkings	8
J. J. Ellis, b. Billings	13
F. Milner, c. Tait, b. Hawkings	16
J. A. Quayle, c. Stagg, b. Hawkings	8
C. H. Bhoora, c. Stagg, b. Billings	5
T. Wallace, st. Deeks, b. Billings	35
J. Guttierrez, st. Deeks, b. Billings	15
H. J. Cooper, c. Deeks, b. Stagg	20
R. J. S. Brandt, c. Clifford, b. Stagg	0
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Hawkings, b. Billings	7

(Continued on Page 2)

Shanghai Sports Reviewed

By Domino.

Cricket is on its last legs. The thermometer is telling us very plainly that our flannels must be put away, that our bats must be put in oil, that our pads must be nicely blancoed, that our cricket boots must be placed in lasts, and that all the joys that the great old game gives us must be put aside until the Sun again crosses the Equator and makes its northward journey towards the Tropic of Capricorn.

* * *

On Tuesday evening at 5.45 o'clock the annual meeting of the Football Association will be held at the Cathedral School, when it is earnestly hoped that all who are interested in Soccer football will turn up and take a hand in getting things into shape for the coming season. Lots of the star players are at present scoring heavily against pretty strong teams, and it is up to those that remain to see that we keep the ball rolling in its more peaceable ramble out here, so that when the bugles call 'Cease Fire' and the boys return, they will find that there are still some of those that had to stay behind able to give them a good game.

* * *

At present it is safe to say that the Shanghai Football Club, The Recreation Club, The Police, The Volunteers, and the St. Francis Xavier's School are all putting teams in for the First League. A, Co. S.V.C. are very strong at present and it is quite on the cards that they will have a combination all on their own. The company have always been to the force where the game needed them and it would give a great deal of satisfaction if Captain Billings led his merry men against all comers. Of course he would have to lead from behind since he has always been very much at home in goal.

The Scottish are also a strong crowd, and if they can manage to follow the lead of their trousered brethren the League will be as interesting to follow as ever.

* * *

Rugger is not dead. Not by a long way. There is a movement on foot at present to give the game a big fillip this year. Most of the leading exponents of the game are away tackling a big job, and although collaring low, never play the game other than high. Still we have some that remain who are anxious, like their Soccer fellows, to keep things warm. A very excellent suggestion has been put forward, and one that deserves every support. It is to get the schools to take up the game and thus provide recruits in the years that are to follow. Players are also offering to give some of their time to help train and coach the youngsters. The plan is an excellent one and it need in no way come up against soccer, which is now being generally played in our schools. In England many of the schools recognise the merits of both pastimes and so one term is given to soccer and the next to rugger. I hear that the Cathedral School and the Public School are quite ready to join in with the scheme.

* * *

The S. C. C. are holding an American tennis tournament today starting at 10.45 a.m. There are at least twenty couples playing and some fine games are sure to be seen. Tiffin will be provided in the pavilion. The S. C. C. crack, McEachran, will not be out owing to indisposition. He unfortunately had to scratch to Wheen in the final of the Club Singles and thus tennis players are deprived of seeing a fine contest. Both players are of the steady type and both are strong.

* * *

Saturday, October 21 is the date set aside for the Police Sports, and the meeting is bound to be well supported, not only on account of the fact that all proceeds are to go to War Charities, but also from the equally solid fact that the Police are such jolly good sportsmen. No matter what game is going the Police are always there to support it and generally to show that they are in the first batch.

* * *

The sports were to have taken place on the S. F. C. Ground but it was found to be a bit too small and so the Polo Ground has been collared and the red flags are already showing the course to the many contestants that are hoping to gain athletic honors.

Hongkew Park is proving very popular with many of the runners and dark horses are taking the opportunity of seeing how long it takes them to cover the cinder track. Rodger is expected to show up well in most of the long distance races and it seems almost a gift to Sergt. Foley that Hammer Throwing event.

* * *

Con. Hamilton is quite one of the best athletes who have graced Shanghai with their presence and it will be a thousand pities if the popular runner is not seed out. But it is on the boards that he will be a doubtful starter. He is getting a little heavy—I would not say old, because he always feels young.

Tom Main, who is the present holder of The China Press Cup, is naturally anxious to retain it, and it is pretty sure to put up a big fight. He is rapid and has done the 100 in a small fraction over 10.

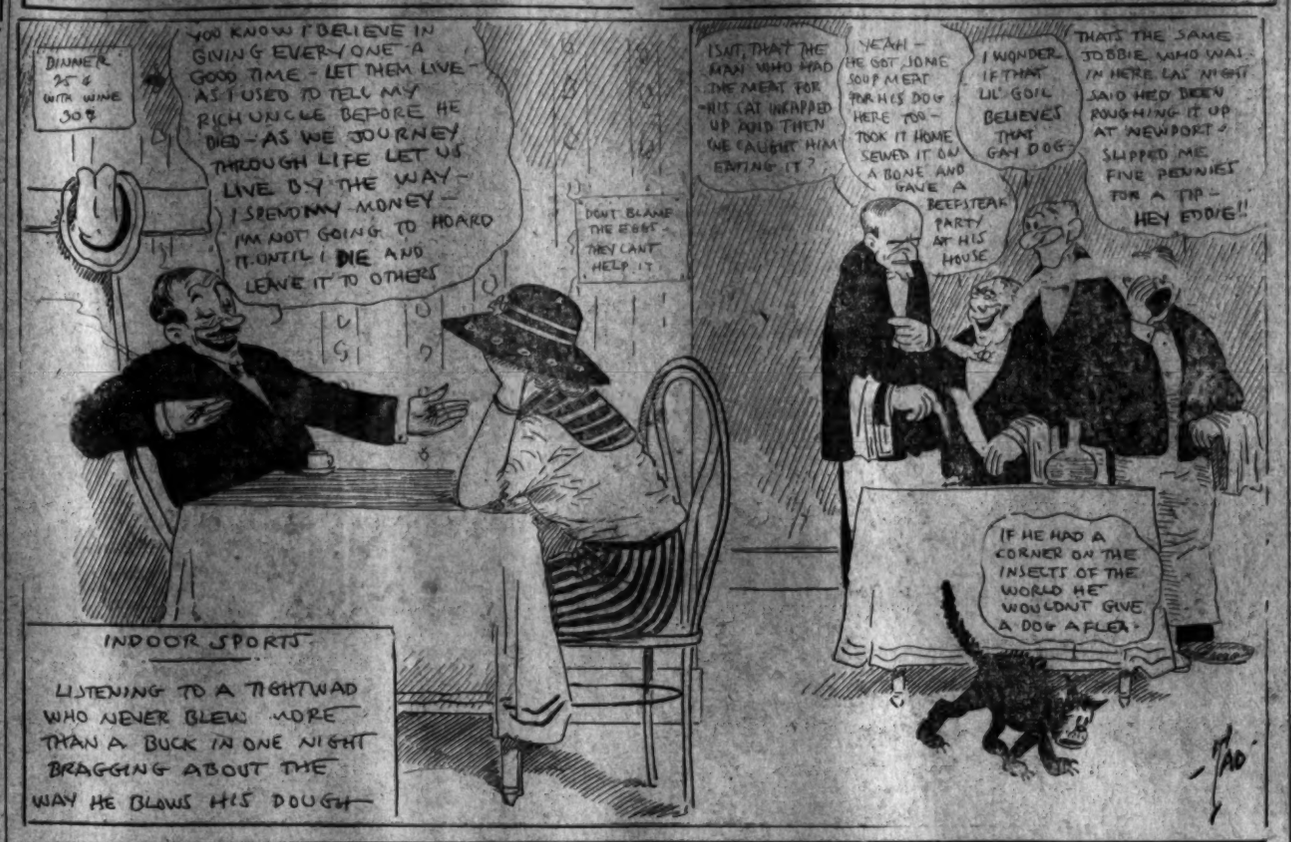
* * *

As was only to be expected the prize fund has met with splendid support and the entries are also coming in very nicely. The S. R. C. are presenting a prize to be called the 'Bradish Cup' in memory of Company Sergeant Major Bradish—late of the S. M. P.—who was killed at Fricourt-Somme. A very graceful and well deserved tribute on the part of the sporting Recs.

* * *

In the Bicycle Race, Biggs, the footballer, is spotted as a winner. Children's races will be a feature and all kiddies will be cordially welcomed and be given a fine time. Ladaw is putting up the refreshments and he will also provide a band in order, probably, to make things go down harmoniously. Any one with suggestions for novelties will be kindly received at the Central Police Station.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


DINNER 25¢ WITH WINE 30¢
YOU KNOW I BELIEVE IN GIVING EVERYONE A GOOD TIME - LET THEM LIVE - AS I USED TO TELL MY RICH UNCLE BEFORE HE DIED - AS WE JOURNEY THROUGH LIFE LET US LIVE BY THE WAY - I SPEND MY MONEY - I'M NOT GOING TO HOARD IT UNTIL I DIE AND LEAVE IT TO OTHERS
DON'T BLAME THE EGGS - THEY CAN'T HELP IT
ISN'T THAT THE MAN WHO HAD THE MEAT FOR HIS CAT KIDNAPPED AND PAID THEN WE CAUGHT HIM EATING IT?
YEAH - HE GOT SOME SOUP MEAT FOR HIS DOG HERE FOR - TOOK IT HOME SEWED IT ON A BONE AND GAVE A BEEFSTEAK PARTY AT HIS HOUSE
I WONDER IF THAT LIL' GIRL BELIEVES THAT GAY DOG
THAT'S THE SAME JOBBIE WHO WAS IN HERE LAS' NIGHT SAID HE'D BEEN ROUGHING IT UP AT NEWPORT - SLIPPED ME FIVE PENNIES FOR A TIP - HEY EDDIE!!
IF HE HAD A CORNER ON THE INSECTS OF THE WORLD HE WOULDN'T GIVE A DOG A FLEA
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO A TIGHTWAD WHO NEVER BLEW MORE THAN A BUCK IN ONE NIGHT BRAGGING ABOUT THE WAY HE BLOWS HIS DOUGH
TAD

Hockey Season Opens With Sikhs Defeating B. Company, S.V.C.

Soldiers Lose by Four Goals To Two; Both Sides In Good Form

Yesterday saw the opening of the Hockey season with a game between B. Co. S.V.C. and the Sikhs. Although the players had little opportunity for practice the contest was fast and interesting. It looks well for the prospects of the game this year.

The Sikhs won the match, although the Volunteers got away with a fine start and scored twice before the wearers of the colored shirts had got going. But before half time was called the teams had drawn level with the score at two goals all.

After the interval the Sikhs put on another two and claimed the match by a margin of two goals. The play was quite good throughout and both teams are very pleased with the showing of their players. B. Co. S.V.C. are ambitious this season and hope to put at least two teams in the field. Yesterday Rawsthorne, Boyling (a new man) and Smith all played well and they should lead the side to victory on many occasions before King Cricket comes into his own again.

Lawn Tennis

Kashio, the Japanese local champion, had an easy win in a semi-final of the singles championship of Shanghai, at the French Club, yesterday. Opposed by Canavarro, he won in two straight sets, scoring 7-5 and 6-1.

French Club Tournament

Following are the result to date in the handicap tournaments in progress at the French Club:

Gentlemen's doubles.—Second round. Elmore and Griffin beat Chill and Maughan, 6-3, 6-3. Hughes and Cabeldu walk-over from Norman and Sutthery. Knight and Field beat Prevost and Soeters, 7-5, 6-3. Thompson and Carpenter beat Hutchison and Wootten, 6-4, 7-5. Kay and May walk-over from Mason and Berry. Martin and Lagrange walk-over from White and Hinvest.

Third round. Knight and Field beat Hughes and Cabeldu, 6-2, 7-5.

Semi-final. Knight and Field beat Elmore and Griffin, 6-2, 6-1.

Gentlemen's singles.—First round. Sutthery beat Nazer, 6-2 6-2. Prevost beat Bowden, 7-5, 6-1. Hinvest beat Horton 6-1, 6-2. Erslev beat Lindsay, 6-3, 6-1. Maughan beat Knight, 6-0, 6-7, 7-5. Wootten beat Lagrange, 6-3, 8-6. May beat Squires, 8-6, 6-4. McMeekin beat Hutchison, 6-4, 4-6, 10-8. Chill beat Hughes, 6-0, 6-0. Soeters walk-over from Brown. Graham beat Fairbridge, 6-3, 10-8. Loonis beat Horrobin, 6-1, 6-0. Rodgers walk-over from Knapp.

Second round. Sutthery beat Nazer, 6-2, 6-2. Graham beat Soeters, 6-3, 8-6. Loonis beat Rodgers, 7-5, 6-4. Thompson walk-over from Norman.

Today's Matches

Play in the Cricket Club's American tournament will begin today at 10.45 a.m. Ladies are invited to be present and tea will be provided from 4 p.m.

Mrs. J. H. Teesdale will play Mrs. P. Enticknap, in the Ladies' Singles Championship, at the Country Club, this afternoon. Mrs. E. A. Prince and Mrs. G. C. Brauns will play Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. R. F. C. Master, in the Ladies' Doubles Championship, at the French Club this afternoon.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai Maru Oct. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru Oct. 12
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M Oct 16
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....Oct. 17
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about October 11, per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru.

The French mail of September 3 is due at Hongkong on October 10, and here on October 13. Left Saigon on October 3 per M.M. s.s. Magellan.

The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Baseball

A friendly baseball match between St. John's University and Nanyang College was played at the former's ground, yesterday. The weather was fine and many spectators were present.

Both teams appeared in the field at 2.30 punctually, all the players exhibited an active athletic spirit and the game proved to be very exciting. The result was 13 to 6 in Nanyang's favor.

Nanyang's players were entertained by St. John's after the game. The winners will play Baptist College on the coming Saturday, at the latter's ground.

Nanyang line-up: Park, Tsang, Loh, Shin, Ting, Kaun, Kin, Lih, Ho.

Celebrate Republic's Anniversary, Tuesday

The fifth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic is to be celebrated next Tuesday, October 10, more elaborately than ever before. The Chamber of Commerce, Educational Society, Fire Brigade, Civil and Military Yamens have already announced programs. The Provincial guilds, schools and various societies are particularly enthusiastic in the preparation of a lantern procession in the International Settlements.

The government in instructing the provincial officials to celebrate the day said: "The Superior officials shall avail of the opportunity to plan how they can get in close touch with the common people, and show the people how the Republican Government is different from that of Absolute Government."

Among the schools and colleges that will participate in the lantern procession on the evening of the tenth are the St. John's University, Nanyang College, Baptist College, Chinese Y. M. C. A. School, The World Chinese Students' Federation, Cheng-Chung School, Nanyang Commercial School, Fuh-Tan College, Pu-Tung School and the Citizen School.

Mr. Yang Tcheng, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will receive foreign guests in the morning; in the afternoon, in the Chamber of Commerce, a public tea party will be served to which officials and merchants are invited.

Mr. Han Yuen-hao, Shanghai Taoyin, has instructed his secretary Liu Shoh-han to decorate the yamen with electric lights and a special program has been prepared for the evening in front of the Yamen when the public will be admitted.

All schools, government offices and hongs will close for the day.

N.R.A. Medal Is Won By Private J. R. Main; Sergt. Hykes Follows

Leader's Second Win; Makes Fine Score of 99; Thirty-Three Compete

Pte. J. R. Main, of the 1st Reserve Co., S.V.C., has again won the N.R.A. Medal, making the excellent score yesterday of 99 points for this year's award. 33 competitors entered the competition. The weather conditions were good.

Sergt. R. K. Hykes, of the American Co., S.V.C., came in a close second, with 97 points. He scored a possible at 600 yards.

The following are the 15 best scores:—

	200	500	600	Ttl.
Pte. J. R. Main	34	33	32	=99
Sergt. R. K. Hykes	30	32	35	=97
Capt. S. A. Ransom	31	33	29	=93
Pte. A. C. Crighton	29	30	33	=92
Capt. C. H. Rutherford	31	31	30	=92
Mr. H. Kodaira	32	30	30	=92
Mr. J. Sinclair	31	31	27	=89
Corp. E. C. Featherstonhaugh	29	28	30	=87
Pte. J. M. Diniz	29	29	29	=87
Lt. W. J. Monk	30	28	29	=87
Major T. E. Trueman	31	32	24	=87
Staff Serg. Major Wise	29	29	28	=86
Pte. D. McAllister	29	29	27	=85
Pte. J. Macbeth	27	27	30	=84
Pte. W. G. Smith	28	28	28	=84

The following are the records:

	Points.
1908—Lieut. W. Brand, "A" Co.	98
1909—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, S. M. Police	99
1910—Pte. R. C. Young, Engineer Co.	99
1911—Pte. A. C. Crighton, Reserve Co.	98
1912—Pte. H. J. Linde, "B" Co.	79
1913—Insp. E. H. Lynch, S. M. Police	99
1914—Pte. J. R. Main, Reserve Co. (record)	100
1915—Pte. A. M. Collaco, Reserve Co.	96
1916—Pte. J. R. Main, Reserve Co.	99

The Weather

Cloudy and mild weather. Monsoon freshening along the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 79.4 and the minimum 55.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.2 and 67.2.

CREWS IN KEEN RACING PRACTICE

English and Scottish Eights Send Boats To Henli For Trials

ALL READY FOR REGATTA

Junior Fours Attract Much Interest in Final Preparation for Races

The training for the Autumn Regatta, October 28 and 29, goes on apace. Every evening sees the boat house thronged, while the super-enthusiasts manage to get in an hour's good work before breakfast.

There is almost as much interest over the Junior fours (formerly Lesmona fours) as the International Races if it is possible. The posting of the boats was eagerly awaited and general satisfaction is shown with the result of the drawing. Neff's boat has all the beef and though they are fancied as winners by some, the style and staying power of other boats may decide the race. Brodie has a light crew which may take a lot of beating in the race. Ericson is the best stroke of the five and it remains to be seen if his crew is sufficiently up to his standard. It is doubtful if Annett and Pollard are any better than the others of their crews, but as they are all much of the same form, they may pull well together. The race will be rowed in heats with 3 boats in the final and from present indications it is anybody's race.

Trouble Over English Eight

As unfortunately is often the case, there is some difficulty in getting the final English "eight" together. It is unfortunate that Mr. Harrison will not be in Shanghai for the Regatta, and there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty about Mr. Kennett, who can be spared still less. The "eight" need a lot of practice together, as although when out in fours the boats go comparatively well, as soon as the two fours are put together in an "eight" they go all to pieces. The one idea in the boat then seems to be not to worry about rowing the stroke through at all, but simply to bucket forward so as to be in time for the next stroke. As a result there is no "lift" on the boat, she rolls abominably, the oars go in like a peal of bells and most of the men are early on stroke. Until the crew in general come forward steadily on their slides, get a good sharp catch at the beginning, a hard leg drive, a firm, quick finish and the whole crew in and out together, the boat cannot be expected to go well.

It is hoped, however, that a good deal of improvement will be effected this Sunday at Henli, for the water on the Whangpoo is anything but good, and a crew that can row really well down here should form a pretty useful boat.

Scots Are At Henli

The Scots have taken their boat to Henli this week and will keep it there until after the Regatta. They are sharing boats with the English during training which is a most satisfactory arrangement, as it prevents continued straining of the boats by frequent train journeys to and from Henli apart from the constant risk of serious damage.

There are rumors that the World have scratched, though their reasons are not apparent as they have more material to work on than any of the other three boats.

The Americans are remaining in Shanghai this week-end, so that only the English and Scots will take advantage of the fine stretch of water at Henli. Tuesday being a general holiday will also see quite a number at Henli.

The Henli train service is as follows: The following arrangements are in force during the training season.—

Saturdays—Trains leave Shanghai 8.20 a.m.; arriving Henli 9.48 a.m.; Shanghai 6.50 p.m.; arriving Henli 2.01 p.m.

Sundays—Shanghai 8.20 a.m. arriving Henli 9.48 a.m.

From Henli:

Sundays—5.45 p.m. arriving Shanghai 6.55 p.m.

Mondays—9.59 a.m. arriving Shang-

bal 11.25 a.m. Tickets obtainable from the Secretary, Rowing Club.

Drawing of Crews

The following are the crews drawn up to date:

Griffin fours (fixed seats):—

Boat No. 1.—A. A. Martin, L. Bertea, J. Norgaard, D. Campbell (stroke), H. Landers (coach).

Boat No. 2.—C. V. Jensen, P. G. Gain, N. M. Lund, E. R. O'Brien (stroke), A. Pollard (coach).

Boat No. 3.—P. Ayres, E. G. Barnes, H. Davis, W. M. C. Woodfield (stroke), P. C. Mansfield (coach).

Junior Fours (formerly Lesmona fours):—

Boat No. 1.—J. McArthur bow; P. G. Gain 2; T. Shearstone 3; E. A. Ericson stroke; W. J. Brown (coach).

Boat No. 2.—P. C. Mansfield bow; A. D. Stewart 2; M. R. Gordon 3; N. C. Brodie stroke; D. M. Graham (coach).

Boat No. 3.—L. J. Quine bow; E. McIntyre 2; J. Waddell 3; M. A. Annett stroke; H. N. Olsen (coach).

Boat No. 4.—A. A. Martin bow; B. G. Wilson 2; F. H. Watson 3; A. Pollard stroke; H. P. B. Jones (coach).

Boat No. 5.—W. G. Smith bow; F. S. Ward 2; N. G. Beale 3; E. G. Neff stroke; W. E. Sauer (coach).

ON REDOUBLING IN ROYAL AUCTION

Explanations That Clarify The New Conventions For Average Players

By An Expert

New York, September 3.—In his latest book "Expert Auction," E. V. Shepard advises the player of average ability to let the modern redouble alone, as it is dangerous to attempt such a bid against better players, or with an unreliable bidding partner. He says further that the convention is not for general use and should be employed only by teams that have carefully studied these redoubles and know how to use them properly.

But the same is true of all bids and plays. Why stop at the redouble? It is dangerous to make a perfectly sound one heart bid with some partners because of their tendency to carry it to four hearts if it is overcalled. It is dangerous to lead through dummy's strong suits with some players opposite you, because if they win the trick they will come right back with that suit.

The moment one begins to advocate conventions that are not to be used except by the initiated the great mass of players will begin to fear every stranger with whom they may cut into a rubber. They will think he knows these tricks and carries them up his sleeve. The one convention they are told about as sacred to the elect will lead them to believe that there are others even more deadly.

If the redouble is a good thing for any player, or team of players, it should be a good thing for every one. If they do not understand it or cannot draw the proper inferences from it that does not make it any less valuable than the lead of the queen instead of the ace after the king when holding all three.

If your partner does not understand the conventional lead and trumps your queen under the impression that the declarer must be holding up the ace, as you do not lead it, that is no reason why such a lead should be recommended for experts only, but rather a reason why the leads should be more generally studied.

If this redouble is to become part of the game, no matter by whom played, it should be sufficiently well ventilated to clear it from any suspicion of being a private convention. There are certainly enough good teachers of the game in this country to explain it to their pupils so that they can use it. Those who do not take lessons but trust to picking up the game have no more reason to find fault than the golf player who does not know how to handle a mashie in a bunker.

The chief danger with all these new things is the tendency to overdo them, to inject them into hands that do not call for them. The player who doubles a suit bid of one trick is supposed to have at least two tricks in each of the other suits. But when this bid first came out they got to doubling on a king jack in one suit and four to a queen in another. They wanted to see the wheels go round.

To redouble on cards that do not justify it may be wicked from the partner's point of view, but it is no worse than any original bid that is unsound, and they are made by the million every day.

It has always been the aim to place any of these new conventions before readers as clearly as possible and to define the limitations of their use. By taking up three examples in Mr. Shepard's book and analyzing them the average player should be able to get a pretty clear idea of how and when to use the redouble:

H.—Q 7 2
C.—K Q 7 3
D.—Q 6 5
S.—K J 2

H.—K J 10	Y	H.—9 6 5 3
C.—8 5 4	A B	C.—9 6 2
D.—A 10 9 3	Z	D.—8 7 4
S.—A Q 3		S.—8 5 4

H.—A 8 4
C.—A J 10
D.—K J 2
S.—10 9 7 6

The opening bid is no trump, by Z, doubled by A and redoubled by Y. The reasons underlying the bids are these:

A can keep Z's no trumper from going game, but would rather make some attempt to win the game himself. As this cannot be done at no trumps and he has no strong suit declaration himself, he encourages his partner to pick out a suit.

This is the Patton double.

To go back to a convention that is well known, when a player bids a suit that is overcalled by the second hand and the third hand has more than two tricks, he assists the original declaration.

When a player bids no trump and is overcalled with a suit, second hand, if the third hand has that suit stopped twice and has a trick or two outside, he doubles the intervening bid. Under no circumstances should he go back to no trumps. That should be left to the original declarer, who can go back to no trumps if he wants to without increasing the contract. This is supposed to be known to every one with any pretensions to being a bridge player.

By combining these two rules we shall find it a simple matter to get at a rule that will cover the modern convention of the redouble. If a player bids no trump and is doubled by the second hand the only way that the third hand can show he has more than two tricks is to assist the no trumper. The only way he can assist it is to redouble.

It is an easy matter for the third hand to appraise his cards, because of the two previous bids. The fourth hand may be ignored and any singly guarded kings or twice guarded queens regarded as safe trick winners.

If we look at the hand just given we shall find that Y's cards measure up to this standard. He has two kings and three queens, and it is easy for him to infer that all the aces must be between Z and A, therefore Y's hand should be good for two tricks in clubs, one in spades, and two chances in the red suits.

This is quite enough to justify him in assisting his partner's no trumper by redoubling.

Now we come to the unfortunate player to whom Mr. Shepard does not pay much attention, although he is the pivot of the play, the fourth hand. What is he to do? He must take his partner out, and the only bid he has is two hearts. Had he bid two clubs instead of two hearts Y would have been in a position to double on his two stoppers, just as if it had been a second hand bid, and he has the tricks outside.

Two interesting and instructive questions present themselves with regard to this hand. What would happen if Z was left to play the doubled and redoubled no trumper, and what would happen to B if he declared two hearts?

The penalties at hearts if doubled would probably be worth more than the game. The result of being left with the no trumper would depend something on A's opening lead and Z's return.

If A opened with a small diamond Z would lead the spade for the finesse. A might as well put on his ace at once and lead two more rounds of diamonds. All he can make is his two aces and the king of hearts, leaving Z four by cards; 160 below the line and 400 above, with an equity for a game won.

B would feel compelled to take his partner out with two hearts. Z can then show his four card spade suit, or double, or pass and allow Y to double. Z can go game in spades, just as he could at no trumps, with four by cards.

Against the hearts Z would lead the spade, and it is difficult to see how B can make more than two trumps and two aces, which would put him down for 400, less simple honors. This is not quite as bad as losing the game at redoubled no trumps.

No trump bids, when no suit is mentioned by any player, give one little idea of what to open against them. This is not the case with suit bids. When these are doubled and redoubled the leader always has a line on the play, and this is frequently one of the most important uses of this convention.

H.—Q 7 4 3
C.—K 10 6 2
D.—K Q 9 7
S.—8

H.—K J 10 9	Y	H.—8 5
C.—A Q J	A B	C.—8 7 4 3
D.—A J 10	Z	D.—6 4 2
S.—6 3 2		S.—A 10 7 4

H.—A 6 2
C.—9 5
D.—8 5 3
S.—K Q J 9 5

The bidding is one spade by Z, doubled by A and redoubled by Y.

A's double announces a no trumper, except for his inability to stop the spade suit. Y's redouble announces the same thing; a fine assisting hand, but nothing in spades. If Y held anything in spades he would pass the buck and wait for B's take out.

As A's double asks his partner to go no trumps if he can stop the spades, that is B's best bid. But when B goes to no trump over Y's redouble of the suit he gives Z a hint as to how to play the hand, whether the no trumper is doubled or not.

If Y is pretty well fixed elsewhere but has nothing in spades Z will try to get him in, so that he may lead spades through B. If Z guesses the club and A plays the jack Y gets in and leads the spade eight. B may as well put on the ace, or Z will overtake and continue.

Now the heart finesse goes to Y's queen and he leads the king of diamonds, allowing A to clear the hearts. Four spade tricks for Z and the club queen for Y will then leave B two tricks shy of his contract. If Z guesses the diamond opening, instead of the club, it might turn out a trick worse for B, because of the difficulty of dummy's discards if Z jumps for the first heart trick and makes all his spades.

If Y does not redouble, and Z leads his spade suit against B's no trumper, Mr. Shepard says that contract cannot be defeated, but it is difficult to see how B is going to get the odd trick out of it against good play.

B will probably pass the first round of spades and win the second with his ace, holding the ten guarded. Then he will open the clubs while dummy has every suit stopped and Y has no spades to lead through.

The finesse of the club jack goes to Y's king, and he leads a diamond. This allows A to make two club tricks and lead another diamond, or to start the hearts from the wrong hand and lose to both queen and ace.

H.—K 9 4 2
C.—A 7 5 2
D.—Q 10 8 6
S.—9

H.—A Q J	Y	H.—10 7 6 3
C.—K Q J 9	A B	C.—10 8 4 3
D.—A K J	Z	D.—7 3
S.—7 4 3		S.—Q 10 6

H.—8 5
C.—6
D.—9 5 4 2
S.—A K J 8 6 2

Z starts with one spade, A doubles and Y redoubles, the position being very similar to that in the preceding hand. But the warning not to open the spade suit in case B goes no trumps is more valuable, because B cannot stop the spades unless they are led up to him.

This brings us to consider B's bid a little more closely. If Y redoubles, B must know that Z will not lead a spade and that Y is strong enough to get in sooner or later on any other suit and come through.

This being so, B's queen ten small are not enough to stop the spade suit, and he has no business to bid no trump. His proper take out is two hearts or two clubs, and it is usual to declare the higher of two equal suits first, the hearts.

Suppose B takes a chance on the no trumper and Z opens his second best suit, the diamonds. No matter what dummy does Y must get in before long and give Z the opportunity to make six spade tricks. At the end dummy will make three clubs and two aces.

If B bids two hearts, showing he cannot stop the spades, it will turn out rather badly for him. Z will pass and Y will refuse to double. They will be content to save the game.

On the second round of spades Z will get the encouraging discard of the club seven from Y. Instead of rushing off to ruff his partner with the third spade he will lead the club. Y will return it and Z will make one of his small trumps.

Now he can ruff Y with the third spade and get another ruff himself with the last of his trumps. Now the king of trumps is still sure of winning a trick. This defeats the heart contract.

If either B or A should bid the clubs they can make two odd, but there is no apparent reason for such a declaration. Hearts are B's best suit and A should be satisfied with them.

If B bids clubs Z will drop the contest and rest content with having driven the opponents into a minor suit.

The play would probably be three rounds of spades from Z, Y trumping the third round and leading two rounds of trumps, so as to avoid leading either of the other suits up to dummy.

Then if B tries the heart finesse Y's king registers and a third round of trumps holds B down to his contract.

The difficulty of bidding redoubles after doubles should not discourage any person who understands the general principle of assisting the partner's declarations. The strength required in each case is the same. The only hypo on the negative is the possibility that the original declarer never had a no trumper or never had the strength to justify a suit bid. This is balanced, however, by the number of times that the second hand never has the cards to justify the double. What you lose on the swings you make on the merry-go-rounds.

These doubles are open to all the variations that may be played on the tune of other bids. A player may take a chance on one suit when he is unusually good in two others, hoping the no trumper will go through on three legs if his partner can stop the dealer's suit.

The only thing that one must draw the line at is bluff bids. There is no merit in a bluff double that asks your partner to take you out of it. Bluff doubles that are intended to frighten the opponents back to a previous declaration are all right in their way; but a directive double that puts up a false guidepost for the partner leads only to destruction.

A player recently doubled a spade bid hoping to drive the third hand to hearts which could be prevented from going game. Third hand redoubled. Fourth hand bid a club on five to the ten and went down for 500 after being doubled.

Gallops of The Ponies Training for Autumn Races

Saturday, October 7, 1916.

Pony.	Rider.	¼ mile.	½ mile.	¾ mile.	1 mile.	1¼ miles.	1½ miles.	1¾ miles.	2 miles.	Last quarter.
Goldie	boy	42	—	2.00	2.35.2					35.2*
Pierrot	boy									*
Futurist	boy	34.2	1.06.3	1.39.2						32.4
Ye Illusionist	boy	44	1.27.2	2.06.2	2.41.3	3.14.3				33
The Raj	FV	36.1	1.13.2	1.49.3	2.24.3	2.56.4				32.1
The Buzzard	WH	36.4	1.11.1	1.42.4	2.16.4					33
Blazon	PW	37.1	—	1.50	2.25	2.58.3				33.3
Blix's sub.	boy	37.4	1.13.2	1.48	2.23.3					35.3
Hellespont	RMD	39.1	1.15.1	1.51.4	2.29.1	3.03.1	3.36.2	4.09.2		33
Uganda	boy	41.2	1.19.2	1.57.2	—	3.13	3.44	4.18.2		34.2
Billie	boy	37.2	1.14.3	1.49.2	2.23	2.55.3	last 1½ of 1¾			32.3
Bornite	boy	33	1.07.3	1.40.2	2.13.3	2.47.3				34
Spear	FV	36.1	1.11.2	1.44.3	2.18.2	2.51.4				33.2
Bellamy's sub.	boy	38.3	1.16.4	1.54	2.30	3.07.4				37.4
M.O.S. sub.	MOS	36.3	1.11	1.46	2.25.1					39.1
Bamboo	boy									—
The Trader	RMD	35.4	1.12	1.46.4	2.21	2.55.4	last 1¼ miles			34.4
Hine's sub.	boy	38.1	1.12	1.46.3						33.3
The Spec	FV	38	1.14.2	1.52.1	2.27	3.02.4	3.35 (late Memory)			32.1
Amasis	boy	35	1.10.3	1.44.2	2.16.1	2.48.2				32.1
Candlelight	EM	33.2	1.08.1	1.44.2	2.20.2	2.54.2	3.29.3	last 1½		35.1
Coutts' sub.	RMD	35.1	1.09.1	1.44	2.22.2					38.2
Coutts' sub.	LM									—
Mush	VHL	—	1.21	2.01	2.39	3.15.2	last 1¼ miles			36.3
Sentry	FV	—	1.10	1.49.2	—	3.02.2	3.36.1			33.4
Osiris	boy	38	1.13.4	1.49	2.23.2					34.2
Emmett's sub.	SAS	34.2	1.08.3	1.43.2						35
Smith's sub.	SAS									—
Grayrigge's sub.	GG	33.3	1.07.2	1.44.1						36.4
Black Diamond	JJ	34.2	1.12.1	1.51.2	2.26.3	3.01.1	3.33.3	last 1½ of 2 miles		32.2
Adventure	boy	36	1.14	1.49.3	2.24.3	2.57.3				33
Perfection Dahlia	boy	36.2	1.13.1	1.47.3	2.21.1	2.54.3				33.2
Winsome Dahlia	boy	34	1.08.3	1.43.2	2.14.2	2.45.2	(shoes off)			31
Voltaire	RMD	33.1	1.04	1.37						33
Jedlicka's grey sub.	boy	36.3	1.12.3	1.48.3	2.24					35.2
Herlofson's black sub.	boy	35.4	1.12.3	1.51.4	2.27.3	3.02.1				34.3
Hazelnut	WH	36.3	1.12.2	—	2.19	2.51				32
Nirvana	boy	39	1.17	1.55.2	2.28.2	3.06.2	3.38.3	last 1½ of 1¾		32.1
Malcolm	RMD	35.3	1.10.4	1.45	2.18	last mile of 1¾				33
Triumphant Dahlia	boy	32.2	1.05.3	1.40	2.13.2	2.45.4	3.17.2 (shoes off)			31.3
Isenman's sub.	FV	36.3	1.12.3	1.49.2	2.24.4	2.58.3	(Arizona)			33.4
Peacock's grey sub.	WH	44	1.22.3	1.59.4	2.37	3.10.2				33.2
J. A. H.'s roan sub.	JAH	44	1.21	1.57	2.31	last mile of 1¼				34
Wynona	JPH	39	1.17.1	1.50.4	2.23	2.56.2				33.2
Inchkeith	RMD	35.1	1.10.3	1.44.4	2.18	2.52.2	last 1¼ of 1¾			34.2
Peacock's black	WH	43.4	1.24	2.02.1	2.36					33.4

* Inside Course.

S.C.C. Lose Last Game of Season

(Continued from Page 1)

W. J. Haynes, not out	4
Extras	2
Total	112

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	19.3	7	54	5
W. J. Hawkings	13	1	63	3

E. W. Stagg	5 — 18 2
W. C. G. Clifford	1 1 — —
S. C. C.	
S. J. Deeks, c. Quayle, b. Bhoora	1
W. C. D. Turner, c. Bhoora, b. Quayle	4
W. C. G. Clifford, run out	13
G. M. Billings, c. Guttierrez, b. Wilson	15
E. W. Stagg, c. Milner, b. Wilson	35
E. G. Tait, run out	1
W. J. Hawkings, played on b. Quayle	2
P. T. Hollander, l.b.w. b. Quayle	15
D. Campbell, run out	23
W. E. Anderson, not out	8
F. H. Pentycross, b. Quayle	0
Extras	4
Total	127

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. A. Quayle	14.3	1	35	4
C. H. Bhoora	11	—	63	1
T. W. R. Wilson	6	—	35	2

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